THE REPUBLICAN.

Beaver Gen'l James A Meh 13

Established 1869. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1 1912. Vol. 43, No. 24

WAVES AMERICAN FLAG IN FIGHT WITH P. R. R.

Burdine Butler Opposed Running Road Through His Farm.

WAS FINALLY ARRESTED

After He Signed Agreement to be Good Railroad Company Withdrew Suit for Trespass and Paid the Costs—Lively Times at Howard.

Did you ever agitate your brain over the problem: "What would happen if an irresistible force should meet an immovable object?"

Well, that didn't actually happen at Howard last week but the A. L. Anderson & Bros. contractors, who are making extensive changes for the Pennsylvania railroad at that place, had about the stiffest proposition on their hands that they ever encountered. As stated in "The Republican" recently, there was a difference with Burdine Butler in the settlement for the right-of-way for the new Pennsy line. Last week the big steam shovel completed its work up to the Butler line and it was soon rumored about that they would push onto the latter's property. On Friday the contractors after some difficulty cut down 81 trees in the grove which Mr. Butler had reserved for picnic purposes and always gave the grounds gratuitously for that purpose. Mr. Butler's father had willed him this portion of his farm and the grove at his death and when the men began felling the trees Mr. Butler was heart-broken and for a time went to his bed. He says that no money consideration would have induced him to sell the grove, but nevertheless the damage was done. He could not, however, long remain in bed for just ahead of the workings was a large field of grass to be cut and made into hay and Mr. Butler with the assistance of his two sons a hired man, set to work putting in the hay.

About half-past four Friday afternoon the fence and track builders reached the line of the hay field and were about to extend the "dinkey" tracks into the hay field when the redoubtable Burdine appeared on the scene and immediately assumed a militant attitude.

"By the 'gaddy', you're not goin' in here till this hay's made," was Butler's warning.

As fast as fence posts were set a crosscut saw lowered them to the ground and the fencing operations soon ceased. (A special law relating to Centre County requires the right-of-way to be fenced.)

A number of the foreigners then came up with ties and rails to extend the "dinky" road into the hay field and Burd immediately called his help and began throwing them back. There were too many men for him and the employes were gaining on him, so he quickly secured his hay wagon which was partly loaded and put the ties on it. Just when it seemed that Butler was overpowered he changed his tactics and hitched his team to the portion of track that the employes had succeeded in getting down. Rails began to bend and break and the foreigners fearing injury from the bent rails, which threatened to spring back and catapult them off the grounds, refused to go back, saying: "Me no laya da track on that'a man's ground."

By his successful tactics Butler had exhausted their supply of material at hand and the workmen retired from the scene for the day.

Friday morning excitement was running high and it was quite evident that another attempt would be made Saturday morning to extend the operations onto the forbidden grounds. Accordingly the defiant Burdine was on hand and rumors of more fighting brought a large crowd of spectators from all around, various estimates placing it at almost 500. The trouble started anew when the engineers attempted to reset the stakes in the hay field and Butler and his men displaced them as fast as they were set. The engineers soon retired and returned to Tyrone on the morning train.

The track building was again attempted and by the same means he had defied the workmen the previous day Mr. Butler succeeded in keeping them from advancing. Taking advantage of his temporary victory Butler rebuilt his fence and placed thereon the largest American flag he was able to secure.

In the afternoon the engineers returned together with officials of the company and the company's policemen. When they appeared on the scene they were affronted by the stars and stripes floating to the breeze just at the place where they wished to enter. The officials then began negotiations with Mr. Butler and it was soon developed that his reason for objecting so strenuously was that he wanted to get his hay in before they destroyed any and by laying the track make it impossible to get to part of his field.

The contractors were then instructed to secure harvesters and proceed to put up Mr. Butler's crop, and in the shortest possible time four mowers and five wagons and a rake were at work. Butler was more than pleased with the result of his struggle and apparent victory, and removing his hat eloquently addressed the large assemblage of spectators whom the company had tried to disperse by erecting trespass notices, but Burdine commanded them to remain as they were on his premises and not the railroad company's.

Several photographers were on hand and secured snap shots of the various interesting stages of the "battle" and they are finding a ready sale.

During his address Mr. Butler told the officials that he liked to fight the railroad company because they were all thieves. He told them that he would make the same demands of the company in the sale of his land as they would do if he should purchase a ticket to Lock Haven—pay in advance.

The crowd began to disperse slowly and Butler concluded his remarks with these pungent words: "By the 'gaddy, you can overpower the Irish, but you can't outwit them."

Just beyond the hay field Mr. Butler had a fine crop of oats, but yet very green, and fearing further trouble the company agreed to put away his oats and Mr. Butler cheerfully allowed them to cut it green and will use it for stock feed. Monday morning a company of mowers were soon at work. Fence posts for the right of way, which is 135 feet wide here on account of the deep cut, were set and the "dinky" track was extended as peacefully as if nothing had happened previously. Some one had apparently tackled Mr. Butler's militant nature instead of his human nature.

As far as could be learned the pecuniary settlement with Mr. Butler has not been arranged and he is still demanding $16,000 for the right of way through his farm. He also demands the removal to a safe place of his implement shed, which he had erected at some distance from his barn in the event of fire, also that repairs be made when they built a wire fence through it. The contractors have filed a $10,000 bond with the court, but Butler declares there will be another tug-of-war right soon if they do not come to his price and the money paid over.

Meanwhile the citizens anticipate another contest to which Mr. Butler offers free admission and promises to make it interesting.

The contractors acknowledged that Mr. Butler was about the stiffest proposition they have encountered during their career.

With Burdine, however, he alone knows when an incident is really closed, and even then it may continue an open question. Just when everybody thought the flag of peace was floating serenely Burdine upset the fat into the fire. As result of his latest stunt he and William Conway, an employe, were arrested at the instance of the railroad company on the charge of trespass. It was charged that Burdine on Monday tore down a number of trespass notices put up by the company and also ripped out a bunch of stakes. Butler and Conway were notified to appear before Squire Henry Brown, in Bellefonte, for a hearing on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Will Weber accompanied Butler and Conway to Bellefonte in order to furnish bail in the event a bond should be necessary. The penalty for trespass is $10 fine, or one day in jail for each dollar of the fine. Before the hearing could be taken up John Blanchard, counsel for the railroad company, and N. B. Spangler, counsel for Butler, got together and effected an adjustment. Butler signed an agreement, the contents of which were not made public. The railroad company withdrew the suit and also paid the costs, amounting to $8.99.

"This is the best thing the company ever did" declared Butler as he picked up his hat and walked out of Squire Brown's office after signing the agreement. "There would have been a good many arrests before this was over," he added as he sauntered up the street. It was afterward said that the gist of the agreement is that Butler is to have the privilege of crossing the right of way through his farm in order to travel to and from his corn fields. Butler, in a general way, agreed in writing to offer no further physical objection to the railroad company in the extending of the line through his farm.

The railroad company and former Sheriff Robert Cook have not agreed upon a price for right of way through the latter's land. On Tuesday the company filed with the court a bond for $3,000 to cover damages in entering upon Mr. Cook's land.

TWO WOMEN INJURED WHEN AUTO HIT BUGGY

Mrs. Reuben Comley and Daughter-in-Law Tossed Into Road,

SAME CAR KILLED MULE

Snow Shoe Automobile on Tuesday Crashed Into Buggy at Runville and Occupants Have Narrow Escape—One Has Elbow Dislocated.

The Kelley automobile from Snow Shoe, which last week collided with and killed one of John McCoy's mules, on Tuesday afternoon crashed into a buggy at Runville and painfully injured Mrs. Reuben T. Comley and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Comley, of Unionville. The left rear wheel and top were ripped off the buggy, one shaft was broken and the horse was injured. Mrs. Comley and her daughter-in-law were thrown out into the road and dragged a short distance. The younger Mrs. Comley was the more seriously injured. She sustained a dislocated elbow and severe bruises about the chest and shoulders. The elder Mrs. Comley suffered contusions about her shoulders, arms and chest.

Like most automobile accidents, this one came when least expected. The two ladies had driven to Runville, the elder Mrs. Comley to visit with her brother, Joseph Davidson, who lives at the Plum Grove school, and her daughter-in-law to see her mother, Mrs. G. Michael Fetzer. They were on the return trip home when the accident happened. If the Kelley car sounded any warning signal it was not heard by the two ladies in the buggy. The first they knew of the impending danger was when the machine crashed into their buggy. In an instant both ladies were pitched into the road. Fortunately the horse did not run off.

Reuben T. Comley, upon learning of the accident, secured an automobile and went to the rescue of his wife and daughter-in-law. Dr. J. C. Rogers, of Bellefonte, made an examination of and dressed their injuries and both were removed to their homes.

Postal Shower for Dr. Orbison.

Miss Annie Fisher, of Huntingdon, writes the following message to the Presbyterians of Huntingdon presbytern "On August 31, Rev. Dr. J. H. Orbison, representing the Huntingdon presbytery in Jullundur, Punjab, India, will celebrate his birthday anniversary, and the Christian Endeavorers of the presbytery intend giving him a post card shower. Please send cards not later than July 31, to Rev. J. H. Orbison, Jullundur, Punjab, India. Do not forget to put a two cent stamp on the card." Every member of the local Christian Endeavor society is requested to send a card to Dr. Orbison at the above address.

School Teacher Kills Rattler.

Miss Jude Herman, one of the 400 school teachers attending summer school at State College, and who held a picnic at Pine Grove Mills on Saturday, proved to be a hero. In her rambles over the rocks in Tussey mountain she heard a rattle jingle, but a chum thought it was a locust. His snakeship gave a second warning of danger and the reptile was then quickly despatched. It had eight rattles.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank C. Smith has issued the following marriage licenses:

Clyde H. Ripka,	Pleasant Gap
Pearl Hazel,	" "
W. O. Mingle,	Aaronsburg
Flossie L. Stover,	"

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

John Shope, son of W. Reynolds Shope, fell from the railroad bridge into Spring creek, near the P. R. R. passenger station yesterday and narrowly escaped being drowned. He was rescued by some companions.

Huckleberries Plentiful.

Huckleberries are especially plentiful in Centre County this year and each day finds scores of persons in the mountains gathering the luscious fruit. On Tuesday morning George Robb counted forty-three women and children on their way up Purdue mountain to gather huckleberries on William Burnside's farm.

Green Auto Tags.

Pennsylvania's automobile tags for 1913 will be dark olive green with white figures and the keystone is soft metal. This color has been decided upon by Highway Commissioner E. M. Bigelow.

LOTS OF RED TAPE TO BANK WITH UNCLE SAM

Many Kinks in Postal Savings System to be Installed Here.

TWO PERCENT INTEREST

If You Withdraw Your Money Before Year is Up Uncle Sam Keeps the Interest—No Deposits Under One Dollar—Savings Stamps 10c.

Books of instruction, giving rules and regulations for the proposed postal savings bank at the Bellefonte post office were received here this week. As the postal savings bank system is one entirely new to persons in this community we shall endeavor to set forth some of the more important features. As was announced in "The Republican" last week, the savings bank will be opened for business on August 15th. Assistant Postmaster W. S. Chambers has been designated cashier for the savings bank, with Morton Smith, of the post office staff, as assistant cashier.

When the bank is ready for business two weeks from today an account may be opened by any person of the age of 10 years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal savings account.

While a depositor may not deposit less than one dollar such depositor may purchase savings cards, at ten cents each, and also savings stamps, at ten cents each. Nine savings stamps attached to a savings card may be deposited as a deposit for one dollar.

Interest will be allowed on all deposits at the rate of two percent per annum, computed on each savings certificate separately, and payable annually. No interest will be paid on money which remains on deposit for a fraction of a year only. Interest will continue to accrue on a savings certificate as long as it remains outstanding, certificates being valid until paid, with the limitation as to time. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of his deposits, with any interest payable.

Deposits will be accepted only from individuals, and no account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm, or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons.

Except when otherwise authorized by the Postmaster General, postmasters will accept deposits only from persons who are patrons of their post offices.

When a person applies to open an account, the postmaster, or his representative, will fill out an application envelope specially prepared for that purpose. The depositor will write his signature. This envelope will combine the dspositor's application, a simple ledger record of his deposits and withdrawals showing the balance to his credit, and a receptacle in which the postmaster must file duplicates of all certificates issued to such depositor. A number will be given to each depositor, and this number will be entered upon his envelope containing the application, etc. A depositor may have but one account number at any one time. Where a depositor withdraws his or her account and later opens a new account a new number is given.

Deposits will be evidenced by nontransferable and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, which will be furnished to postmasters in duplicate in fixed denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars, each bearing a serial number. Each certificate will contain blank spaces in which the postmaster will enter the name of the depository office, the date of issue, the date on which interest begins, the number of the depositor's account and the name of the depositor.

Deposits made on any day of a month will begin to bear interest on the first day of the next succeeding month.

The deposits of any person, irrespective of withdrawals, shall not exceed $100 for any one month, nor shall one's balance at any one time exceed $500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Deposits will not be received for less than one dollar nor for fractions of one dollar.

Compound interest is not allowed on an outstanding certificate, but a depositor may withdraw interest accrued and make a new deposit.

Where a depositor is unable to appear in person deposits may be made through a representative or by mail. Deposits made by mail are at the risk of the depositor. The same applies to withdrawals, such withdrawals to be authorized on blanks provided for that purpose and which must be signed by the depositor.

A woman who opens an account and afterward marries must present her savings certificates to the postmaster for indorsement as payable in her new name. Otherwise no deposits will be accepted from her nor will further interest be paid to her.

Savings certificates may be exchanged for saving bonds. Such exchange may be made by a depositor as of date of January first and July first of each year. Applications for such transfer must be made at least fifteen days in advance of the two dates named. No interest will accrue on certificates between the date of the issue of the bonds and the date of their delivery. While a person's total deposits may not exceed $500 at any one time such person may secure as many savings bonds as desired. Such bonds may be secured only by the conversion of postal savings deposits and will not be issed to persons who are not depositors.

Hunter's Park Picnic.

On Thursday, August 9th, the members of the Olive Branch Union Bible School extend a cordial invitation to all who can unite with them at Hunter's Park. More than one preacher will be present. Praising, playing, social talking, repeating the Beatitudes in unison and lunching will be the order for the day, with possibly a ten-minute sermon. A copy of Dr. Newton's elegant little book, "The Way to Success," will be freely given to every Coleville family and also every Bellefonte U. B. family represented in attendance on that occasion. Book, etc., as prizes will be presented to successful contestants in two interesting games. The Bellefonte Central Railroad Company will kindly grant transportation for the round trip to all preachers and their families. Any poor persons in Coleville who cannot pay for tickets will be provided for. If the weather is unfavorable the picnic will be held on Friday or Saturday following Thursday, the 8th. Train leaves Bellefonte at 8.45 A. M.

Williams Reunion.

The annual reunion of the Williams family will be held this year on Saturday, August 24, in the John Q. Miles grove, near Martha. This is always one of the most delightful and most largely attended outings of the year in Centre County, and the approaching reunion promises to be in keeping with the high standard of former years. The officers of the association for the coming year are: A. S. Williams, president; W. B. Williams, vice president; R. R. Hartsock, secretary; O. D. Eberts, corresponding secretary. Former County Treasurer George G. Fink has been delegated to arrange for transportation facilities for the day. W. S. Williams, W. H. Williams and W. A. Hartsock have been appointed the Committee on Resolutions and Obituary.

Auto Turned Turtle.

James L. Kemmerer, one of the Clinton County Commissioners, and E. E. Morris, both residents of Loganton, had a narrow escape from being killed on Friday morning of last week, an automobile in which they were traveling turning turtle and falling over a 14-foot embankment near Rote. The machine was moving fairly rapidly when it suddenly skidded and then toppled over a high wall, which had been built as a protection to travelers. Strange to relate, while both men were caught under the car neither had any bones fractured and they finally succeeded in extricating themselves after which they walked to Kleckner's sawmill, a distance of 1½ miles. There they secured a buggy and drove home. The car was only slightly damaged.

Railroad Commission Coming.

The State Railroad Commission will start today from Harrisburg on a trip embracing several sections, including Bellefonte. A hearing will be held here in the matter of the complaint of the Empire Lime Kilns against the Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania. Discrimination in freight charges is the grievance.

State vs. University Nov. 2.

The football schedule for the University of Pennsylvania for next season was announced on Monday. The game with State College is listed for November 2 at Philadelphia.

Dale Family Reunion.

The Dale family reunion will be held at Oak Hall on Saturday, August 3. All are cordially invited.

Read "The Republican" one dollar year.

MAIN PRISON BUILDING LOCATION IS SETTLED

Will Be Erected Near Penna. Railroad at Peru Station.

WALL 1500 X 1000 FEET

Will Surround Group of Buildings, Largest of Which Will be 1200 Feet Front and 100 Feet Deep—Build Power Dam in Spring Creek.

Confirmation of the announcement in these columns that the main prison building of the penitentiary would probably be located at Peru station has been obtained by "The Republican." The main building and also a group of other prison buildings will be erected on that part of the penitentiary site, a short distance from the Pennsylvania railroad.

On the location mentioned there will be erected a prison wall, 1500x1000 feet which will surround the group of buildings. The main prison building will be 1200 feet in front, running back to a depth of 100 feet. The engineers' blue prints, showing cuts and fills, location of wall, buildings, etc., are virtually completed.

"The Republican" also learns on reliable authority that the first construction work on the prison site will be the erection of a power dam in Spring creek. Those in position to know say that the exact time for beginning work on this dam has not been determined.

COMPANY L HOME

Soldier Boys Fortunate in Escaping Illness at Gettysburg Camp.

Company L, Twelfth Regiment, Penna. National Guard, arrived home shortly before midnight on Tuesday from the Gettysburg encampment. To the delight of the parents and friends of the boys all were reported to be in the best of health. Continued rains during the early part of the week in camp, together with the fact that the company's quarters were in a more or less swampy soil, detracted somewhat from the fun of camp life and at the same time invited sickness. Typhoid fever broke out among some of the troops in camp, but the Twelfth Regiment fortunately escaped.

It was about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when Company L. departed from Gettysburg. With the expection of a tiresome delay at Sunbury very good time was made on the trip home. A special train brought the boys home from Sunbury. They arrived here about 11.30 o'clock and at once marched to the armory. Before dismissing his company Captain W. H. Brown complimented the boys on their showing while in camp and thanked them for their efforts to make good. Some of the members of the company whose homes are outside Bellefonte spread their blankets on the armory floor and remained there for the balance of the night.

STRUCK BY TRAIN

Dipper Reed's Scalp Torn Open; Would Not Go To Hospital for Treatment.

Dipper Reed, whose experiences are unlimited, was sitting on the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania siding, nearby the turntable, on Monday night when the passenger engine knocked him off. Reed was sleeping at the time. The engine pilot struck him on the head and inflicted a gash about five inches long. He refused to go to the hospital and his injuries were dressed at the office of Dr. J. C. Rogers.

Reed seemed to view the accident lightly. He bled profusely and at first it was feared that he was more seriously hurt than proved to be the case.

"You couldn't kill me with a sledge hammer" remarked Dipper as Dr. Rogers closed up the gaping wound in his scalp.

Girl Again Sent Home.

Margaret Smith, of Penn Hall, who was last week sent home by the Bellefonte police, on Monday again showed up in town. She was locked up in the county jail for the night and on Tuesday again sent home. The girl is not of age and efforts will be made by the District Attorney to compel her parents to keep her more closely under their care.

Hospital Notes.

Operations—Mrs. Caroline Jodon, Milesburg; Miss Catherine Harris, Lock Haven.

Admitted for Treatment—William Johnston, Pleasant Gap.

29 patients now in Hospital.

Miss Grace Wetzel, nurse, on vacation at her home in Strystown, Pa.

Notes of Interest from Many Sections.

Miss Isadore Douglass, of Philipsburg, is home after a delightful trip abroad.

Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of State College, spent the last week in Minneapolis, Minn.

Professor Cramer, of Aaronsburg, was recently chosen principal of the high school at Pine Grove Mills.

E. G. Jones, of Huntingdon, recently purchased the Mansion House, at Watsontown, and is now in charge of the hotel.

Rev. Dr. Russel H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, the noted minister and lecturer, last Friday night lectured at State College on "The Silver Crown."

Tyrone churches are co-operating to systematize dispensing charity. The work has been placed in the hands of a committee of five ladies.

Philipsburg Masons will hold a picnic next Thursday, August 8th. The Pennsylvania Railroad band at Tyrone has been engaged for the occasion.

The Spring Mills Grange will hold a festival in their hall on Saturday evening, August 10th. A cordial invitation to the public to attend is extended.

Samuel L. Burge, a well known resident of Clearfield, died at that place last Friday morning, aged 58 years. He was a prominent lumberman and an active Republican.

John Pressler, a Penn township farmer, one day last week uncovered in his field a silver half dollar bearing the date of 1814. The coin was found to be remarkably well preserved.

E. Hugg and his grandson, James, of Philipsburg, were motoring near Julian last Thursday evening when their car slipped over a fifteen-foot embankment. Both escaped without injury.

F. M. Emerick, Pennsylvania Railroad agent at Union Furnace, spent the first week of his annual vacation visiting friends at Coburn. He was accompanied by his family.

The venerable George S. Gray, of near Stormstown, last Wednesday celebrated his 84th birthday anniversary. The occasion was made especially happy by holding a little family reunion.

Mrs. A. W. Reese, of Port Matilda, with her daughters, Mrs. J. M. Williams, of Port Matilda, and Mrs. G. C. Woodring, of Tyrone, visited last week at the T. P. Reese home at the latter place.

On Tuesday of next week the two troops of Boy Scouts of Tyrone, headed by Scout masters J. L. Porter and W. A. Reed, will hike to the ice caves, near Spruce Creek, for a two weeks outing.

While W. M. Mellick, a druggist of Philipsburg, was going to the cellar of his store last Friday he was struck on the head, above the right eye, by a heavy door. Five stitches were necessary to close the wound.

C. P. Long, who superintended the work, is being warmly commended for the fine condition of the old pike between the Old Fort and Millheim. The road has been put in the best of shape and at no great expense.

Byron Musser, a Pennsylvania Railroad employe at the Coburn station, stopped off in Bellefonte enroute to Oil City, Pittsburg, Toronto and Niagara Falls. He was accompanied by his brother, Dale, of Bellefonte.

While in Mississippi several years ago Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Peck secured a small fig tree. They planted it on their return to their home at Tyrone. This year the tree has thirty-four figs. One of the number measures 6½ inches in circumference.

Rev. O. M. Jones, of Michigan, who has been filling the pulpit of the Tyrone Presbyterian church ever since Rev. J. C. Day resigned several months ago, on Sunday last preached his farewell sermon. He will return to his home in Michigan.

The McAllister Hall restaurant at State College, which was conducted by A. L. Bascomb for about twelve months, has been closed temporarily and the affairs placed in the hands of Fortney & Fortney, Bellefonte lawyers, for the benefit of creditors.

Miss Mary Eva Troutman and John Henry Fike, both of Philipsburg, were married at that place on Wednesday evening of last week. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Franklin T. Eastmont, rector of the Philipsburg Episcopal church.

With the completion of the reconstruction work the Altoona & Logan Valley Street Railway Company expects to reduce the running schedule between Altoona and Tyrone to forty-five minutes. The line has been shortened by eliminating curves and grades.

Miss Maude Sechrist, a daughter of Rev. J. R. Sechrist, and one time teacher of the primary grade school in Centre Hall, recently passed an examination to become a missionary to China. Before going to her new field of labor she will visit with friends in Centre Hall.

State College coal dealers have signed a "round robin" announcing that hereafter coal will be delivered for cash, only. They cite the fact that some patrons pay their bills while others don't, with the dealer compelled to pay for the coal that goes to both classes. In the future it will be a case of "no money, no coal."

"Nickabon," 3016, owned by J. H. Detweiler, who lives east of Centre Hall, was several days ago purchased by H. W. Shoemaker and shipped to the country residence of the latter at Riverside, Connecticut. The horse was driven to Lock Haven and shipped from there. Mr. Shoemaker will use the animal as a driver.

George C. Wilson, of Tyrone, has purchased the Kahle block, in Altoona, the consideration being $115,000. The block is regarded as one of the most valuable in that city. Mr. Wilson was represented in the deal by John D. Meyer, cashier of the Second National Bank, of Altoona, and at one time principal of the Bellefonte schools.

The annual reunion of the Resides family was held last Saturday at Hunters Park and proved to be a gratifying success, both in the number present and the interest manifested. The family is one of the oldest and best known in the Buffalo Run valley. During the day the young folks of the Buffalo Run Presbyterian church held a festival in the park.

Judge William P. Musser, of Salina, Kansas, died from cancer of the stomach in the St. Barnabas hospital. He was born in Aaronsburg on November 15, 1856, and lived in that section of Centre County about thirty years. He was a graduate of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. Surviving him are two brothers, Jacob and David M. Musser, of Haines township, and one sister, Mrs. Emma Stover.

Byron C. Barclay, aged 22 years and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Barclay, of Clearfield, was electrocuted while at work last Wednesday on a high pole at Barnesboro. He dropped a distance of about 20 feet to a network of wires, from which his body was removed by members of the Barnesboro Fire Company. He was a student at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and would have graduated next year. He was employed during the summer by the Huntingdon & Clearfield Telephone Co.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Beury, of Philadelphia, last Saturday sailed from New York on an extended trip over the Trans-Siberian Railway through Korea and other countries. Before her marriage Mrs. Beury was Miss Ella Fischer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Fischer, ormerly of Centre Hall but now residing at Shamokin. On the return trip they will visit Mrs. Keene, who is a sister of Mrs. Beury and whose husband is a Baptist missionary in China. They will be home some time in November and will be accompanied by the Keenes.

Workmen have been busy the last week or two raising the old Garman Hotel in Tyrone, which will be replaced by a modern hotel, to cost $25,000. Allen S. Garman, formerly propietor of the Garman House, in Bellefonte, has been conducting the Tyrone hotel for a number of years. His venture in the hotel business in that town has proved more than ordinarily successful, due chiefly to his executive capacity and close attention to affairs. When the old hotel building was razed some of the material placed in it many years ago was found to be in almost perfect condition. Plank used in facing the old building measures thirty feet long, twelve inches wide and two inches thick.

Annual Reunion of Red Men.

The second annual reunion of Red Men in Central Pennsylvania will be held Wednesday, August 7, at Houtzdale. The Reunion Association, which is composed of 15 tribes of Centre and Clearfield counties, and representing a membership of 2000 to 2500, is sparing neither time nor expense to make this the greatest gathering of Red Men in Central Pennsylvania since the revolutionary war. The officers of the Great Council of Pennsylvania will be in attendance, and will confer Past Sachem's degree upon those entitled thereto.

D. C. Bybee, teaming contractor living at 669 Keeling Court, Canton, Ill., is now well rid of a severe and annoying case of kidney trouble. His back pained and he was bothered with headaches and dizzy spells. "I took Foley Kidney Pills just as directed and in a few days I felt much better. My life and strength seemed to come back, and I sleep well. I am now all over my trouble and glad to recommend Foley Kidney Pills." Try them. C. M. Parrish.

Graded Fines for Flirting.

"For a kiss, $100; for pinching a girl's arm, $50; for a wink, $50; for each additional wink, $25; for a covert glance, $10; for ditto glance accompanied by a 'good afternoon,' $5." Such is the schedule of almost prohibitive prices with which Judge Scully has started a real war on mashers in South Chicago.

There are doubtless methods of flirting not in the schedule now, the Judge explained, but they will be added as they come to his notice.

The schedule was prepared by Judge Scully after he heard the evidence in the case of Michael Relinski, who, it was shown, had gently closed his thumb and forfinger—"just so," the witness demonstrated—upon the left arm of Theresa Chemmax.

Robert W. Herter, Lawrenceville, Mo., who had been bothered with kidney trouble for two years, says: "I tried three different kinds of kidney pills but with no relief. My neighbor told me to use Foley Kidney Pills, I took three bottles of them, and got a permanent cure. I recommend them to everybody." C. M. Parrish.

SEEK STATE ROADS

Over Three Hundred Applications Filed by Counties for Improvements.

Forty-seven of the counties of Pennsylvania have asked for State aid in the construction of roads aggregating almost 740 miles in length in less than a year, and as rapidly as estimates can be made and the approval by county commissioners and local authorities given to these estimates the State Highway Department will take the steps necessary to award contracts. Many of the applications for the assistance of the Commonwealth on a basis of one-half of the cost, as provided by the Sproul law of 1911, have not been followed up by officials in the districts proposed to be improved, with the result that work of bettering highways has been retarded.

The provisions of the act of 1911 are similar to those of previous good roads laws except that where boroughs or townships unite with counties in asking for State aid they are to receive but 50 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. of the cost. The State aid features of the earlier laws was retained in the Sproul law, which, however, is best known because of its provision for a system of main State highways. In other words, the means of obtaining State aid in construction of roads is in force as much today as it was five years ago, only the terms have changed. Where applications have been made for construction of roads on the basis of one-half the cost to be paid by the State the engineers of the State Highway Department make estimates, which are then forwarded to local authorities for their information and approval before bids are asked for construction.

Westmoreland leads the forty-seven counties asking for State aid in the mileage of roads covered in applications, the total in 16 petitions being 400,120 feet. Beaver county leads in number of applications made for improvement of its highways and is second to Westmoreland in mileage, its figures being 26 applications, covering 340,172 miles. The standing of other leading counties is as follows: Bucks, 20 applications, 238,390 feet: Fayette, 21, 210,247; Butler, 14, 209,480, and Greene, 14, 207,425. It will thus be seen that western counties have taken front rank in the movement for better roads.

The total number of applications is over 300 and it is expected that by the end of the year this number will be materially increased. The proposition of State aid in road building is being better understood and the improvement of such roads will supply important connections to the State's main highway system and also link up sections already constructed.

Under the proposed issue of $50,000,000 of bonds for improvement of highways State aid work will be facilitated, as it is recognized that this is destined to create a system of roads through communities not touched by main highways. The constitutional amendment provided for the bond issue was passed for the first time by the Legislature of 1911 and the men now running for the Legislature of 1913 will vote upon it for the second time, this action being necessary before it goes to the people for ratification.

The bond issue will put Pennsylvania in the very front rank of States which are bettering their roads and provide means for the development of smaller highways as well as those designated as main routes. The plan is to issue the bonds as needed so that the cost of interest and sinking fund will be distributed over a period of years. The fixed charges will vary according to the issue of bonds, and as Pennsylvania levies no State land tax the rural communities will be the greatest beneficiaries without bearing the cost.

Screen Choir Girls' Hosiery.

Young women singers, those with tight hobble skirts, drop stitch, silk hose and low shoes, and who sit in the choir loft of the Forest Avenue Baptist Church in Des Monies, Iowa, are to be screened from the vulgar stare of the male portion of the congregation.

"Because of the shortness and tightness of the hobble skirts worn by the young women today and the display of hosiery which is evident in the choir loft, I move that a 20-inch curtain be hung from a brass rod around the choir loft," said Mrs. George P. Reinking, president, at the latest meeting of the church Ladies Aid Society.

The motion was carried unanimously.

A deacon, venerated for his years and his piety, was directly responsible for the action taken by the church women. Realizing that those seated at favorable angles in the church auditorium were given a spectacle more like that of a pony ballot chorus in a comic opera than a prim young women's church choir, the deacon took a committee of women to various vantage spots and significantly pointed out the space between the base rail of the choir loft and the seats of the choir.

The women were convinced of the necessity of immediate action.

Dr. C. H. Ellsworth, Dentist, 16 Baldwin St., Rochester, N. Y., says Foley Kidney Pills gave him immediate relief and strengthened him wonderfully. "I have been bothered with weak kidneys and bladder trouble and suffered much pain. Foley Kidney Pills gave me immediate relief and strengthened me wonderfully. I am pleased to recommend their use." C. M. Parrish.

HOME ENDORSEMENT

Hundreds of Bellefonte Citizens Can Tell You All About It.

Home endorsement, the public expression of Bellefonte people, should be evidence beyond dispute for every Bellefonte reader. Surely the experience of friends and neighbors, cheerfully given by them, will carry more weight than the utterance of strangers residing in faraway places. Read the following:

James H. Rine, 239 W. High St., Bellefonte, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful kidney remedy. Ten years ago I first used them and at that time I told in a public statement of the benefit I had received. That statement still holds good. I have often urged my friends to try Doan's Kidney Pills and in every case where my advice has been followed, relief has been received from kidney trouble. Whenever I hear anyone complaining of kidney disorders, I advise a trial of Doan's Kidney Pills knowing that they will have a good effect."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Death of Former Slave.

After an illness of two weeks duration Thomas Barton, an aged cook at Magee's hotel and a former slave, died at the Altoona hospital Thursday morning of last week of pneumonia. He had not been in good health for a year, but was not seriously ill until two weeks prior to his death.

Barton, who was 75 years of ago, was somewhat of a character. He was born in Virginia and was a slave until the negroes of the south were freed during the Civil war, when he came north and worked as a hotel cook. He was employed at the old Central hotel, which was replaced by the Altamount, until the Central burned about sixteen years ago. He then engaged as a cook at Magee's hotel, where he cooked until his recent illness. He never married and had no relatives in this vicinity. He was a recluse by nature, seldom leaving his quarters at the hotel except in early hours of the morning, and he did not harbor acquaintanceship with other people of his race in that city.

Convicted on Finger Prints.

Finger print evidence, the latest addition to the official thief catcher's equipment, was the basis of a verdict of guilty returned by a Chicago jury against John C. Hartzell, accused of stealing from the museum of the University of Chicago a golden amulet, owned by a Pharoah 5300 years ago.

The shadowy past was linked to the present by university professors who testified to the antiquity of the golden ornament. Hartzell presented an alibi and in addition his attorney ridiculed the conclusions of the Egypthologists.

"A professor of science is a man who can see a mosquito on the Masonic Temple scratch his back with his hind leg but cannot see the temple," said Attorney J. F. Geeting. "If a man is crazy and he is learned, he is a scientist; if a man is crazy and he is not learned, he is just crazy."

Picnic at WarriorsMark.

The annual basket picnic at Warriors-Mark Grange, No. 974, will be held this year in Beck's grove, on Saturday, August 10th. All trains will stop at Sand Bank, coming and going, for the accommodation of those desiring to attend. Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of State College, will deliver an address. There will be numerous athletic amusements. A splendid literary program has been prepared.

Notice of Application For Charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Friday, August 2nd, 1912, by Ezra H. Auman, Warren E. Hosterman, and Arthur M. Long under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the E. L. Auman Milling Company the character and object of which is "The manufacturing, buying, selling, and dealing in flour, feed, grain, hay and coal" and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

H. T. HALL,
Solicitor.

7-4-4t

Executors Notice.

In Estate of George R. Williams, late of Worth Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay, to

A. B. WILLIAMS,
WALTER H. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
Port Matilda, Pa.

Estray Notice.

The following estray came upon the premises of the undersigned, near Waddle, Pa: on or about June 19th, 1912: One Holstein heifer, one Hereford steer, one white steer, one red steer. There is a hog ring in the right ear of each of the four animals. The owner or owners are hereby notified to call and identify these animals and pay costs or the said estray will be disposed of as is provided by law.

GEORGE R. CLARK,
First farm below Waddle.
Bell telephone, No. 67-2.

THAW STILL INSANE

Murderer of Stanford White Must Return to Matteawan Asylum.

Harry K. Thaw, in the eyes of the law, is still insane and must remain in the asylum where he was placed on February 1, 1908, after he had killed Stanford White. Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Supreme Court, last Friday denied Thaw's application for freedom. The court took the ground that Thaw's release would be dangerous to public safety.

In his opinion Justice Keogh briefly sketched the history of several efforts of Thaw to obtain discharge from the hospital. He referred to the hearings before Justices Morschauser and Mills, when, upon both occasions, his discharge was refused on the ground that he was still insane.

"My whole duty is fully performed when I decide the single question presented for decision, namely: Is Harry K. Thaw at present sane or insane, and would his release be dangerous to the public peace and safety?

"Having listened to all the testimony, I am of the opinion that Harry K. Thaw is still insane and that his discharge would be dangerous to the public peace and safety.

"The writ of habeas corpus, upon which Thaw obtained his temporary release from the Matteawan State Hospital, is dismissed and the court orders that Thaw be returned to the custody of the superintendent of that institution.

Thaw procured a copy of the decision shortly after it had been rendered. He read it with seeming indifference.

"It is as I thought," he said, "I am sending the sad word to my family."

Hunting Club Wins Suit.

Several years ago the Pittsburg Hunting Club, a club of railroad men employed on fast passenger trains running out of Pittsburg, purchased a farm in West township, Huntingdon county, which they used as a country club during the hunting and fishing seasons. For that purpose they drew up a deed. In 1900 it was assessed for taxes on seated land and for road taxes in the amount of $1.50 on the unseated list. For this amount of taxes due the property was sold to O'Connor brothers, of Mapleton, who in turn sold it to Harry Snyder, of Renovo. Under color of this tax title, and Harry Snyder's directions, John Snyder, his father, took possession of the farm, and ousted the hunting club. The Pittsburg club then brought an ejectment suit against Snyder, wherein the title to the farm was put at issue—that is, the legal title against the tax title.

The hunting club, which owned the legal title, won the case in the courts of Huntingdon county. Snyder took an appeal to the Superior court, and a few days ago it sustained the decision of the lower court.

School Treasurer Short.

Prof. John W. Lansinger, for years manager and treasurer of the Millersville State Normal School, has been found to be short in his accounts, the discovery creating profound surprise amon his friends. His shortage in several matters is said to run anywhere from $6,000 to $20,000. The school will be protected, Lansinger having been under $15,000 bond. As soon as the shortage was discovered Lansinger was removed as treasurer by the trustees of the school. For the time being the Conestoga National Bank is acting as treasurer.

Take One Pain Pill, then—Take it Easy.

To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects.

"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times so severe I was unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the result has been that I have entirely eradicated my system of those continuous headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. L. Russell, Agt. C. & N. W. Ry., Early, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists.
25 Doses, 25 Cents.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

EDW. K. RHOADS

At his yard opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Station, sells only, BEST QUALITIES

—(OF)—

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COALS

Also All Kinds of

Wood, Grain, Hay, Straw and Sand.

Superior Screenings for Lime Burning. Builders and Plasterers' Sand.

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Bell 1312
Commercial 42.2

Olewine's Hardware Store.

THE PLACE FOR Quality Goods

Wyoming Dockash Ranges
Wire Fencing
Alaska Freezers
Leather & Canvas Belting
Extension Ladders
Step Ladders
Atlas Portland Cement
Crown Wall Plaster
Beaver Board
DuPont's Dynamite
Asphalt & Rubber Roofings
Everything in the Hardware line found at

Olewine'

The Bellefonte Ice Cream Cone Factory

is prepared to furnish at

Wholesale & Retail

Best Ice Cream Cones on the market.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

H. F. ALTERS, Mgr.,
High St. Bellefonte, Pa.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Francis Speer has recorded the following real estate transfers:

Catharine Beck, et baron, to Jerome A. Meyer, 51 acres in Miles township.

John McVeigh, et al, to Charles D. Snyder, premises in Philipsburg; $500.

James McKinley's heirs to Sarah McKinley, 2 acres in Boggs township.

Sarah Detwiler, et al, exrs, to H. W. Rote, 123 acres in Gregg township; $3000.

F. W. Crider, et al, to McNitt, Huyett Lumber Company, 222 acres in Half Moom township; $4000.

A. F. Kreamer to Lizzie Keen, premises in Millheim; $600.

Sarah Barnhart to Grace Brown, house and lot in College township; $200.

John L. Holmes to J. H. Ross, lot in Ferguson township; $300.

George W. Bradford, et al, to George E. Ishler, 1 acre in Potter township; $300.

Hay fever and asthma make August a month of intense suffering to many people. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound gives prompt ease and relief, and is soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes. Wm. M. Merethew, N. Searsport, Me., says: "A few doses of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound relieved me of a severe attack of asthma and less than a bottle caused a complete cure." Refuse substitutes. C. M. Parrish.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

for backache, rheumatism, kidney or bladder trouble, and urinary irregularities. Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results. Refuse substitutes.

For saleat C M Parrish, druggist.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THOSE DELEGATES

Roosevelt Contests Instigated to Deceive the Public.

ALL BUT 74 WERE ABANDONED

An Examination of the Facts Shows That the Tribunals Which Decided These Contests In Favor of Mr. Taft Were Right In Every Instance—The Remaining 164 Contests Were Frivolous, and Their Prompt Abandonment Reflects Upon the Genuineness and Validity of the Remainder.

Washington, July 29.—Here are the facts in relation to the contested seats in the Republican national convention. It is a summary of a detailed statement going carefully into all of the cases, a statement so thorough that it takes up 150 pages of printed matter. This statement is signed by Mr. Victor Rosewater, chairman of the former Republican national committee; by Mr. J. H. Devine of Colorado, chairman of the committee on credentials of the Republican national convention, and by Mr. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the present Republican national committee.

The total number of delegates summoned to the convention under its call was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot and was declared the nominee. There were instituted against 238 of the delegates regularly elected for Taft contests on behalf of Roosevelt. These contests were avowedly instigated not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention, not for the purpose of adducing evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had, as the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates. This is not only a necessary inference from the character of the contests, but it was boldly avowed by the chief editor of the newspapers owned by Mr. Munsey, who has been Mr. Roosevelt's chief financial and newspaper supporter. The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment to seventy-four.

The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genuineness and validity of the remainder. The seventy-four delegates include six at large from Arizona, four at large from Kentucky, four at large from Indiana, six at large from Michigan, eight at large from Texas and eight at large from Washington, and also two district delegates each from the Ninth Alabama, the Fifth Arkansas, the Thirteenth Indiana, the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Kentucky, the Third Oklahoma, the Second Tennessee and from each of nine districts, the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth of Texas.

CONTESTED DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Arizona.

In the Arizona convention there were ninety-three votes. All the delegates—six in number—were to be selected at large. The counties were entitled to select their delegates through their county committee or by primary. In one county, Maricopa, a majority of the committee decided to select its delegates and a minority to have a primary. In other counties there were some contests, and the sttae committee, following the usage of the national committee, gave a hearing to all contestants in order to make up the temporary roll. There was a clear majority of the Taft delegates among the uncontested delegates. The committee made up the temporary roll and then there was a bolt, sixty-four remaining in the hall and twenty-five withdrawing therefrom. The case of the Taft majority was so clear that it is difficult to understand why a contest was made.

Indiana.

In Indiana the four Taft delegates at large were elected in a state convention to which Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situate, was entitled to 128 votes. A primary was held in Indianapolis, at which Taft polled 6,000 and Roosevelt 1,400 votes. This gave Taft 106 delegates in the state convention from Marion county, and if they were properly seated the control of the convention by a large majority was conceded to Taft. Attempt was made to impeach the returns from Marion county by charges of fraud and repeating. These charges were of a general character, without specification except as to one ward out of fifteen wards, and then the impeaching witness admitted he could not claim fraud enough to change the result in that ward. The national committee, upon which there were fifteen anti-Taft men, rejected the Roosevelt contestants and gave the Taft delegates their seats by a unanimous vote. Senator Borah and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, both Roosevelt men, made speeches in explaining the votes in which they said that the case turned wholly on the Marion county primary, and as there was no evidence to impeach the result certified, the title of the Taft delegates was clear. This is the convention whose proceedings called forth such loud charges of theft and fraud from Mr. Roosevelt.

Kentucky.

In Kentucky a contest was filed against only three of the four delegates at large. The fourth Taft delegate's seat was uncontested. The three contestants admitted they were not elected by the convention which seat the Taft delegates or by any other. They only contended that if the Roosevelt forces had had a majority they would have been elected. There were 2,356 delegates summoned to the convention by its call. There were 449 of these whose seats were contested. If all of these had been conceded to Roosevelt it would have made the Roosevelt vote 297 votes less than a majority. The appeal to the committee on credentials from the decision of the national committee was abandoned, as it ought to have been.

Michigan.

In Michigan the state convention had in it about 1,200 delegates. There were only two counties in dispute or contest. One was Wayne county, in which Detroit is situated, and the other was Calhoun county. The evidence left no doubt that the Taft men carried by a very large majority Wayne county, but it was immaterial whether this was true or not, because, leaving out both Wayne county and Calhoun county, the only counties in contest, the Taft delegates outnumbered by several hundred the Roosevelt delegates, and they had a clear majority out of the total number of votes that should have been in the convention. The contest was so weak as to hardly merit recital.

Texas.

In Texas there were 249 counties, of which four have no county government. The 245 counties under the call of the convention were allowed to have something over 1,000 delegates, representing them, who were given authority to cast 248 votes. Of the 245 counties there were ninety-nine counties in which the total Republican vote was but 2,000, in fourteen of which there were no Republican voters, in twenty-seven of which there were less than ten each and in none of which was there any Republican organization and in none of which had a primary or convention been held. It was shown that Colonel Cecil Lyon, to whom had been assigned as referee the disposition of the patronage of the national Republican administration for ten years in the state, had been in the habit of controlling the Republican state convention by securing from two federal officeholders in each of these ninety-nine counties a certificate granting a proxy to Colonel Lyon or a friend of his to represent the county as if regularly conferred by a Republican county organization. The national committee and the committee on credentials and the convention after the fullest investigation decided that these ninety-nine counties in which the Republican vote was so small and in which there was no Republican party, no convention, no primary, no organization, was not the proper source for a proxy to give a vote equal to that to be cast by the other 146 counties in which there was a Republican organization and in which primaries or conventions were held. The two committees therefore held such ninety-nine proxies to be illegal and not the basis of proper representation. The two tribunals who heard the case decided that they should deduct the ninety-nine votes from the total of 248 and give the representation to those who controlled the majority of the remainder. The remainder was 152 votes, and out of that the Taft men had carried eighty-nine counties, having ninety votes. This gave to the Taft men a clear majority in the state convention and with it eight delegates at large.

WASHINGTON.

The contest in Washington turned on the question whether the Taft delegates appointed by the county committee in King county, in which Seattle is situate, were duly elected to the convention or whether a primary, which was subsequently held and at which Roosevelt delegates were elected, was properly called, so that its result was legal. Under the law the county committee had the power to decide whether it would select the delegates directly or should call a primary. In some counties of the state one course was pursued and in other counties the other. In King county the committee consisted of 250 men, the majority of whom were for Taft, and that majority, acting through its executive committee, selected the Taft delegates to the state convention. Meantime the city council of Seattle had redistricted the city. It before had 250 precincts. Now substantially the same territory was divided up into 381 precincts. The chairman of the county committee was a Roosevelt man. He had been given authority by general resolution to fill vacancies occurring in the committee. A general meeting of the committee had been held after the city council had directed the redistricting of the city, in which it was resolved, the chairman not dissenting, that representatives could not be selected to fill the 331 new precincts until an election was held in September, 1912. Thereafter and in spite of this conclusion the chairman assumed the right by his appointment to add to the existing committee 131 precinct committeemen, and with these voting in the committee it is claimed that a primary was ordered. There was so much confusion in the meeting that this is doubtful. However, the fact is that the Taft men protested against any action by a committee so constituted on the ground that the chairman had no authority to appoint the 131 new committeemen. They refused to take part in the primary, and so did the La Follette men. The newspapers reported the number of votes in the primary to be something over 3,000. The Roosevelt committee showed by affidavit the number to be 6,000 out of a usual total Republican vote of 75,000. The action of the chairman of the committee in attempting to add 131 precinct men to the old committee was, of course, beyond his power. The resolution authorizing him to fill vacancies, of course, applied only to those places which became vacant and they had been filled and clearly did not apply to 131 new precincts. It could not in the nature of things apply to a change from the old system to a complete new system of precincts created by the city council, because if they were to be filled the entire number of 331 new precincts different from the old must be filled. One system could not be made into the other by a mere additional appointment of 131 committeemen. No lawyer will say that such action by the committee thus constituted was legal. Therefore the action which the lawful committee of 250 took in electing Taft delegates who made a majority in the state convention was the only one which could be recognized as valid

CONTESTED DISTRICT DELEGATES.

ALABAMA.

Ninth District.

The Ninth Alabama contest turned on the question whether the chairman of a district committee had power to fill vacancies, whether a committeeman who had sent his resignation to take effect only in case he was not present, being present, should be prevented from acting as committeeman, and, third, on the identity of another committeeman. The written resolution under which the right of the chairman to appoint to vacancies was claimed showed on its face that the specific authority was written in in different writing and different colored pencil between the lines. A number of affidavits were filed by committeemen who were present when the resolution was passed to show that the resolution contained no such authority. This gave rise to a question of fact upon which a very large majority of both the national committee and the committee on credentials held that the lead pencil insertion was a forgery, that the chairman did not have the authority therefore to appoint to the vacancies, and therefore the action of his committee was not valid. This made it necessary to reject the contestants. The committee decided the two other issues of fact before them in favor of the Taft contention, although the first decision was conclusive.

ARKANSAS.

Fifth District.

In the Fifth Arkansas the question was one of the identity of one faction or the other as the Republican party. This convention followed the example of the convention of 1908 in holding that what was known as the Redding faction was not the Republican party, that it was a defunct organization and had only acquired life at the end of each four years for the purpose of using it in the national convention. The contestants were therefore rejected. It was shown that the other or Taft had been in active existence as the Republican party, had nominated a local ticket and had run a congressman.

CALIFORNIA.

Fourth District.

The Fourth California presented this question: Under the state law the delegation, two from each district, was elected on a general ticket, in a group of twenty-six. Each delegate might either express his presidential preference or agree to vote for the presidential candidate receiving the highest number in the state. In the Fourth district the two candidates from that district on the Taft ticket expressed a preference for Taft, but did not agree to vote for the candidates having the highest state vote. These Taft delegates in the Fourth district received a majority of 200 more than the Roosevelt delegates in that district. The national call forbade any law or the acceptance of any law which prevented the election of delegates by districts. In other words, the call of the national convention was at variance with the state law. The state law sought to enforce the state unit rule and required the whole twenty-six delegates to be voted for all over the state, assigning two to each district on the ticket to abide the state wide election, while the Republican national convention has insisted upon the unit of the district since 1880. That has been the party law. This convention recognized the party law and held it to be more binding than that of the state law and allowed the two delegates who had received in the Fourth district a vote larger than their two opponents assigned to that district, to become delegates in the convention. This was clearly lawful, for a state has no power to limit or control the basis of representation of a voluntary national party in a national convention. The fact that President Taft by telegram approved all the twenty-six delegates as representing him is said to be an estoppel against his claiming the election of two of those delegates in their Fourth district. What is there inconsistent in his approving the candidacy of all his delegates and the election of two of them? Why should he be thus estopped to claim that part of the law was inoperative because in conflict with the call of the convention?

INDIANA.

Thirteenth District.

In the Thirteenth Indiana there was no question about the victory of the Taft men, because the temporary chairman representing the Taft side was conceded to have been elected by one-half a vote more than the Roosevelt candidate. This one-half vote extended through the riotous proceedings, and although it was not as wide as a barn door it was enough. The chairman put the question as to electing the Taft delegates, and after continuous objection lasting three hours declared the vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh District.

In the Seventh Kentucky district the total vote of the convention was 145. There were contests from four counties, involving ninety-five votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two seats of credentials are presented those delegates whose credentials are approved by the county chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft chairman was elected by ninety-eight votes and forty-seven votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own case. As soon as the majority report of the credentials committee had been adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

Eighth District.

The Eighth Kentucky district was entitled to 103 votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

OKLAHOMA.

Third District.

In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly selected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District.

In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fifty-nine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title

TEXAS.

First District.

The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Cass county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes bolted the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee *by unanimous vote* decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

Second District.

In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees which retired and made their reports which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

Fourth District.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

Fifth District.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of ten counties having 103 votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

OKLAHOMA.

Third District.

In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly selected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District.

In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fifty-nine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title

TEXAS.

First District.

The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Cass county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes bolted the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee *by unanimous vote* decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

Second District.

In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees which retired and made their reports which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

Fourth District.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

Fifth District.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county 2,068; Ellis, 704; Hill, 414; Bosque, 269; Rockwall, 28. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

Seventh District.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The conventions met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

Eighth District.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

Ninth District.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

Tenth District.

In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy intrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected, the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and alternates by a practically unanimous vote.

Fourteenth District.

In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith a mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 164 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

Expressed His Feelings.

"This story proves the falsity of the old theory of teaching children words without meaning," said a university professor. "I visited a school where the teacher was giving words to her pupils to be pronounced, spelled and defined. One boy was given the word 'ferment.' 'It means to work,' said the boy. 'All right,' said the teacher, 'please give me a sentence.' This was the sentence: 'I would rather play outdoors than ferment in the school.'"

Sincere Admiration.

"Why do you insist on keeping a parrot?"

"Because," answered the lonely man, "I like to hear it talk. The parrot is the only creature gifted with the power of speech that is content to repeat just what it hears without trying to make a good story of it."—Washington Star.

Man and the Dog.

We are alone, absolutely alone, on this chance planet, and amid all the forms of life that surround us not one, excepting the dog, has made an alliance with us. A few creatures fear us, most are unaware of us, and not one loves us.—From a Maeterlink Essay.

Slightly Puzzled.

"Say, pa?"

"What is it?"

"Which union does a jack of all trades belong to?"—New York Press.

Two Relatives.

Bess—Charlie, will you tell me what time it is? I've left my watch at my aunt's. Charlie—Awfully sorry, but I can't. I've left mine at my uncle's.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 1, 1912

CHARLES E. DORWORTH, - Ed., & Pub.

Subscription rate, $1 a year, strictly in Advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

The Republican and the New York Tribune Farmer, $1.50 a year in Advance.

—— Advertising Rates. ——

One Column, 1 year.....$100
One Half Column, 1 year..... 60
One Quarter Column, 1 year..... 35
Legal Notices (if no special contract exists) 10 cents per line, each insertion, nonpareil measure.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President.
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

For Vice President.
JAMES S. SHERMAN.

State Treasurer,
Robert K. Young.

Auditor General
A. W. Powell.

Congress-at Large,
Fred E. Lewis.
Arthur R. Rupley,
John M. Morin,
Anderson M. Walters.

Congress,
Charles E. Patton.

Assembly,
C. L. Gramley.

FACTS VERSUS FROTH

On another page of "The Republican" will be found a straight-forward, truthful version of how the numerous contests at the Chicago convention were actually decided. These are the contests which have been picked up by the Roosevelt managers and for campaign purposes unjustly termed the "stolen roll." No doubt, had the general outcome been different these same contests would have been seized upon by the Roosevelt managers and labeled with some such name as the "golden roll." What politicians choose to think about the doings of their opponents is often influenced by the depth of their disappointment. This aptly applies to the Chicago convention.

We have had much froth about the "stolen roll" up to this time, and it has been well distributed by the Roosevelt managers to keep people stirred up while a third party is being formed. Now we have before us the actual facts regarding the contests. We commend to every Republican in Centre County a calm, careful reading and study of these facts. Every man has in him to a greater or less extent a desire to see fair play. Every Republican who believes in fair play, or to use the Roosevelt campaign slogan, the "square deal," should apply the square deal to the merits of the contests at Chicago. Havingsupreme confidence in the fairness of the American people President Taft has maintained a dignified silence regarding these contests, knowing that once the people had before them the actual facts they would readily see the inconsistency of the cry of the "stolen roll." This newspaper has refrained from comment on the disposal of the contests, preferring to wait until we might have before us not one side, only, but all the facts. Having examined the facts we ask our readers to do the same, confident that they will see the hollowness of the Roosevelt cry of fraud.

The Roosevelt complaint is that the Taft forces were in control of the party machinery at Chicago and used it to their advantage and to his disadvantage. The writer attended and reported the proceedings of the convention four years ago which nominated Taft. At that time the party machinery was in the hands of President Roosevelt, and how well he used it to the advantage of his candidate needs no comment here. The difference now is that Roosevelt condemns in others what he himself practiced to accomplish his ends such a short time ago.

Each day witnesses a dissipation of the clouds over-hanging the Republican party, strife engineered and kept fanned to a high pitch by those who forget they owe everything they have ever gotten to that same Republican party. The third party movement, which is to be launched in Chicago in the next few days, is more and more becoming understood as a self-manufactured vehicle upon which to carry the selfish ambitions of a few who until recently proclaimed from the housetops their undying loyalty to Republicanism. Their interest in the third party is limited only by the possibilities of advancing their political plans. No doubt, if the third party fails to give them the desired amount of campaign notoriety they will refuse to be bound by its convention and proceed to organize a fourth party. Why not? The number is of no consequence. Its anything to get there. Meanwhile it is considered clever, even if not in good taste, to proceed under that much abused and often used misnomer, the "square deal."

The Town Richelieu Designed.

Seldom has a town been more wholly the expression of its founder's will than Richelieu, the tiny square built town in the corner of Touraine and Poitou. It is like some old Greek colony. The streets are cut at right angles. The towers, the church, the private houses, are all wonderful examples of the purest Louis XIII. style. They were all built at the same time in accordance with the cardinal's plan to form a city by the little chateau which is supposed to have been the scene of his birth in 1585. Whether this be so or not (for another tradition places his birth at Paris), Richelieu was the place the cardinal loved and strove to dignify by founding a new town. He approved the plans of a square walled city with six gates, gave exemption from taxes to those inhabitants who built the first hundred houses and built for himself outside a marvelous chateau, rivaling the state of the king, which has since been destroyed.—Westminster Gazette.

Bay Tree Beliefs.

Long before the time of Shakespeare the bay tree was an object of superstition. The withering of such a tree was believed to be a sure indication of coming misfortune to those with whom it was in any way connected. Shakespeare gave voice to the superstition in "Richard II." when he made one of his characters say:

'Tis thought the king is dead; we'll not stay—
The bay trees in our country are withered.

It was thought by the ancients that lightning would never harm this tree, and it was customary among them to carry bay leaves as a charm against the thunderbolts of Jove. The same belief was long prevalent in England, and reference to it may be found in an old poem dedicated to Ben Jonson:

I see that wreathe which doth the wearer arme
'Gainst the quick stroakes of thunder is no charm
To keep off death's pale dart.

The Magic of a Siphon.

When a pipe shaped like the inverted letter U, in which the arms are of equal length, is filled with water and each end of the pipe is put into a separate vessel full of water "the downward pull," or weight, of the liquid in each of the two arms will balance the other, and if the water is at the same level in the two vessels it will remain at that level in both vessels. But if the level of the water in one vessel is lower than in the other, since the two vessels are connected with a pipe full of water, the water will run down from the higher level to the lower. This constitutes what is called a siphon. A siphon itself has no more magic about it than a pencil has when it falls or than any other similar phenomenon in nature, yet some of the siphon's manifestations seem to be not only magical, but almost incredible. —St. Nicholas.

Forgery In Ancient Greece.

Dactyl is Greek for finger, and from this the word dactylography, to apply to a knowledge of finger rings, has been accepted, though evidently a misfit. Rings as signets hark back to ancient Egypt, from which country they probably came to Greece. Solon, the Greek lawgiver, who died 558 years before the Christian era, enacted a law that no engraver or cutter of signet rings should keep by him the impression of any ring he had cut. As these rings were used to sign documents of various kinds, this law was intended to prevent fraud and forgery.

Humble Pie.

There is a queer twist of language in the phrase "to eat humble pie." The word "humble" is a corrupted form of the original "numble," which is an inedible part of the carcass of a deer and would make very poor pie. The words "humble pie" have the same original meaning as "to eat crow," a phrase common in political life. There is an enforced humility in this process, and the change from "numble" to "humble" introduced a thought which harmonized with the idea sought to be expressed. The last form of the phrase has entirely supplanted the original.

A Famous Widow.

One of the most famous widows of antiquity was Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus. During the lifetime of her husband she attended him in all his campaigns and shared his dangers. Suspecting that her husband had been poisoned, she had his presumed murderer assassinated and was herself soon after treated with such indignity by Tiberius that she was driven to despair and starved herself to death.

Established a Record.

"What did mother say when you proposed to her, daddy?"

"She hung her head and was silent for several minutes. And that is the only time I have ever known her to be silent for several minutes."—Detroit Free Press.

A Bit Different.

Lawyer (to witness)—Did you say that an incompetent man could keep a hotel just as well as anybody? Witness—No. I said an inexperienced man could.—London Tit-Bits.

Demands.

Knicker—What's the matter with Smith? Bocker—His baby wants the moon, and his wife wants the earth.—New York Sun.

Of Course.

Little Boy (at ticket office)—I want a return ticket, please. Ticket Agent—Where to? Little Boy—Why, back here, of course!

Doubt of all kinds can be removed by nothing but action.

Climate and Speech.

It is a curious suggestion that a country's speech may be dependent on the average of the temperature in that country. Yet such a suggestion has been seriously offered by a distinguished British scientist who has been engaged in research in Tibet. He ascribes the excessive use of consonants in the speech of Tibet to the intense cold that prevails in that land. A peculiarity of the language of the Tibetans, in common with that of the Russians and most arctic regions, is the existence of remarkably few vowels in their words and an extraordinarily large number of consonants. Indeed, this authority points out, so full of consonants are the Tibetan words that most of them could be articulated with almost semiclosed mouth, a circumstance that evidently proceeds from the enforced necessity in that region of keeping one's lips closed as far as possible against the cutting cold when speaking.—Exchange.

A Definition.

An amusing illustration of giving a definition that itself needed to be defined—a frequent occurrence, by the way—is instanced in the case of a southern witness and a lawyer. Some matter of boundary was in question, and a certain witness, animated with a laudable desire to make things smooth, turned to the judge with the confidential remark:

"You see, your honor, that there house always was cattawampus."

"What did the witness say?" asked the learned judge, not quite certain that he had heard aright.

Whereupon a smart young lawyer jumped up and explained with a patronizing air, half for the judge who couldn't understand plain English, half for the ignorant witness who couldn't choose more elegant language:

"Your honor, the witness said cattawampus, but what he meant to signify was that the house was built snatchwise."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Oriental Justice.

A young man going a journey intrusted a hundred dinars to an old man. When he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the Khazee. "Where were you, young man, when you delivered this money?" "Under a tree." "Take my seal and summon that tree," said the judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you when you show it my seal." The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time the Khazee said to the old man, "He is long—do you think he has got there yet?" "No," said the old man; "it is at some distance. He has not got there yet." "How knowest thou, old man," cried the Khazee, "where that tree is?" The young man returned and said the tree would not come. "He has been here, young man, and given the evidence. The money is thine."—Oriental.

Seven Days In a Year.

At the examination of pupils in an English primary school the inspector put questions at random to the scholars. Among the latter was a towheaded lad who, on being asked how many days there are in a year, answered, "Seven." When the tittering of the rest of the class subsided the inspector remarked: "I said a year, not a week. Now try it again. How many days are there in a year?" The lad appeared nonplused and vexed for a moment, then ejaculated: "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday—just seven. If there's others I never heard of 'em.'"

The Clever Osteopath.

A certain osteopath was treating a young lady who had very weak ankles and wrists. As she lived in a town quite a distance from his own city he was forced to leave the city Saturday of each week and go to the town in which the young lady lived, give her the treatment on Sunday and return to the office on Monday. A friend once asked the osteopath how he had arranged to give the young lady the treatments for her ankles and wrists when she lived at such a distance, and the osteopath replied, "Oh, I go out and treat her week ends."—Lippincott's.

Moisture and Temperature.

A cubic foot of air at the temperature of zero (F.) can obtain only .5 of a grain of water vapor, at 32 degees it can hold 2.13 gains, at 65 it can contain 6.8 grains, and at 98 it can hold 18.96 grains of moisture in suspension. These figures go to show that summe air can hold at least nine times the quantity of dampness that air can when reduced to the temperature of freezing.

Medical Etiquette.

Medical etiquette, instead of being kept up, as people so often imagine, in the interests of the doctors, is maintained in the interests of the public. It is they, not the doctors, who would suffer most were it done away with.—London Spectator.

The Remainder.

Dear Snapshots—Can you tell me what is the remainder of the quotation beginning "Man proposes?" Certainly. Man proposes; woman opposes.—Buffalo Times.

Easily Answered.

Wife—The doctor has advised me to go south for a month's rest. The question now is where to go.

Husband—Go to another doctor.—Fliegende Blatter

Not So Bad.

"A penny for your thoughts," chirped the young lady.

"Well, I've had worse offers from publishers," responded the poet.—Kansas City Journal

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

By virtue of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of Unseated Lands in the County of Centre, for the taxes due and unpaid, the Commissioners will offer the following tracts at public sale at the Court House, at Bellefonte, Pa., Saturday, August 31st, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. The sale will be adjourned from time to time until all the tracts have been sold. TERMS OF SALE: The purchase price and costs must be paid when the land is stricken off, otherwise it will be put up and sold at an adjourned sale.

Acres	Per.	Warrantee Name	Supposed Owner	Taxes & Costs
		Boggs Twp.		
300		McCoy Frank	F. P. Blair	$ 42 72
		Burnside Twp.		
473	163	Fox Samuel	Kingston Realty Co.	30 85
433	163	Wallace Joseph J.	Kingston Realty Co.	30 85
		Curtin Twp.		
200	120	Carscadden D.	Kingston Realty Co.	31 32
240	31	Godfrey Martha	Max Forgash	29 75
109		Godfrey John	D Paul Fortney	19 44
71		Lane Sarah	A. D. Lucas	9 49
400		Long J. Z.	Wm. C. Heinle	39 52
200		Palmer John	John C. Rowe	21 32
		Gregg Twp.		
178	128	Carson Andrew	E. F. I. Meurer	10 02
110		Mosby Jacob	Linden Hall Lumber Co.	8 96
		Haines Twp.		
350		Antis Henry	Jas. Rothrock	18 78
135		Colwey B. H.	Daniel Engles	8 79
181		Fees Jacob	H. S. Taylor	10 95
228	150	Mosby William	Jas. Rothrock	13 14
		Harris Twp.		
109		Hoffman William	Mrs. F. Trudell	7 6 2
50		Irwin John	Julius H. Seymore	5 39
		Howard Twp.		
104	63	Brady John	John C. Rowe	11 74
104	65	Brady John	Marion Rogers	15 57
415		Godfrey Martha	Wm. C. Heinle	37 15
25		Greysburg Joseph	Wm. C. Heinle	5 61
415		Godfrey Martha	Max Forgash	37 61
		Huston Twp.		
433	163	Price John	Harris & Gray	77 08
433	163	Wheeland John	John C. Rowe	77 08
		Liberty Twp.		
100		Packer Job W.	John C. Rowe	10 42
		Marion Twp.		
17		Lewis Thomas	Wm. C. Rowe	8 52
18	120	Lamb David	H. S. Taylor	4 20
58		McCalmont	A. P. Morrison	6 44
200		Unknown	Isaac Irwin	18 92
4 of 109		Zantzinger Paul	Theodore Vail	8 52
		Miles Twp.		
100		Benson Peter	Mrs. Nathan Haugh	12 62
155	60	Derr & J. Stahl	Marion Rogers	12 09
405		Housel William	E. F. I. Meuer	56 52
75		Toner Thomas	Max Forgash	7 57
17		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	3 88
		Penn Twp.		
150		Hamilton Thomas	James Rothrock	9 67
304	80	Kennedy Andrew	James Rothrock	16 68
		Rush Twp.		
304	117	Arthur Thomas	P. Gray Meek	130 36
433	153	Britcher Isaac	F. P. Blair	71 53
200		Burg John	Wm. C. Heinle	34 72
250		Copenhaver John	P. B. Newport	42 62
434		Grant Thomas	S. R. Pringle	53 02
433	153	Miller Robt.	H. S. Taylor	73 27
433	163	Malone Richard	F. P. Blair	73 27
433		Miller Jane	Kingston Realty Co.	55 95
433	153	Turner Jas	Dr. J. F. Balfour	73 27
433	153	Turner Jas	Julius H. Seymore	55 95
433	153	Turner Hannah	Kingston Realty Co.	55 95
433		Wharton Kearney	F. P. Blair	73 27
		Spring Twp.		
419		Johnson John	W. C. Rowe	30 00
15		Kurtz John L.	Max Forgash	4 42
250		Toole Henry	John C. Rowe	19 28
25		Wilson William	William Rossman	4 58
		Snow Shoe Twp.		
325		Banks William	Marion Rogers	38 02
412	44	Carscadden D.	Marion Rogers	61 63
412		Carscadden D.	Clement Dale	48 03
412	44	Carscadden D.	Kingston Realty Co.	48 03
287	80	Carscadden D.	Kingston Realty Co.	34 43
433		Devling Joseph	F. P. Blair	64 05
350		Hall Peter	E. L. Orvis	52 82
450		McLanahan Sarah	D. Paul Fortney	52 17
360	160	Pim Hugh	E. F. I. Meuhrer	54 24
433		Parker George	J. C. Rowe	50 35
216		Parker Jeremiah	J. C. Rowe	23 67
433		Parker George	D. Paul Fortney	50 35
300		Reiley Job	E. F. I. Meuhrer	43 72
277	36	Wharton Mary	Thomas J. Sexton	52 16
		Taylor Twp.		
200		Burg William	Marion Rogers	24 32
100		Bell J. C.	W. L. Hicks	18 32
433	153	Copenhaver John	Wm. C. Heinle	40 05
80		Beck Jacob	D. Paul Fortney	11 60
58		Bechdel John	W. H. Beigle	11 94
200		Carr James	D. Paul Fortney	24 32
433	153	McCommond Thos.	W. L. Hicks	68 79
433	163	Snyder Barbara	Marion Rogers	49 12
100		Wilson William	F. P. Blair	18 32
434		Williams Polly	D. Paul Fortney	49 12
		Union Twp		
250		Deal Ann	Max Forgash	23 87
159	140	Mann Harvey	F. P. Blair	19 28
100		Philips Samuel	Max Forgash	13 22
100		Phillips Samuel	F. P. Blair	13 22
433	163	Wister Williams	F. P. Blair	46 87
		Walker Twp.		
500		McEwen Henry	E. F. I. Meurer	23 37
50		Swansey William	D. Paul Fortney	6 24
12		Wilson Robert	H. S. Taylor	3 16
		Worth Twp.		
100		Unknown	Alice S. Laird	17 35

WM. H. NOLL, Jr.,
D. A. GROVE, } Commissioners.
JACOB WOODRING,

Attest: H. N. Meyer,
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa., July 30, 1912.

Mrs. Kathryn Lucas Dead.

Mrs. Kathryn Alice Lucas died on Saturday of last week at her late home in Philipsburg, aged 50 years, 4 months and 14 days. She had been in failing health for a number of years. The deceased before her marriage was Kathryn A. Schreck. She was born at Lemont on March 13, 1862, spending the greater part of her life at that place. She was in Philadelphia for about two years and on April 16th, last, she went to Philipsburg, where she made her home with a sister, Mrs. Robert Moore. Her husbahd preceded her to the grave several years ago. She was a member of the Church of Christ and was a most estimable woman. By many friends she was held in high esteem and by all who knew her intimately her death is sincerely mourned. Surviving are these children: Alpine, of Philadelphia; Ralph, Samuel and Mrs. Roxy Ralston, of Milesburg. Two brothers and three sisters also survive: John Schreck, Vintondale; Mrs. Felix Ludwig, Ebensburg; William Schreck, Lemont; Mrs. Alfred Rishel, Bellefonte, and Mrs. Robert Moore, of Philipsburg.

Stroke Proved Fatal.

Former County Commissioner of Clinton County William Gummo was stricken with paralysis on Thursday last at his home near the Laurel Run church in Beech Creek township. On the following day his condition became quite alarming and William Hager, a neighboring farmer, started on horseback to summon a physician. His horse stumbled and fell and Mr. Hager was painfully injured. Two of his ribs were fractured and he was severely cut on the arms and legs. The horse stepped upon his leg near the thigh and inflicted an ugly wound. His escape from being tramped to death by the horse seems almost miraculous. Mr. Gummo died on Saturday and was buried on Tuesday at Beech Creek. Surviving him are his widow and the following children: Annie, wife of C. D. Getz, of Lock Haven; Mary, widow of the late William Glossner, at home; Richard, of Clintondale; Etta, wife of Clarence Robb, of near Howard; Myron, of Bald Eagle township, and James, at home. Fourteen grandchildren and one great grandchild survive, also one brother, Edward, and one sister, Miss Tillie, both of Flemington.

Mrs. Sarah Pollice Dead.

Mrs. Sarah Love Pollice died at her home at Birmingham Flats on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock of cancer. She had been a patient sufferer from this dreaded disease for the past three years. Deceased was born at Scotia, June 18, 1874, but resided most of her life at Birmingham.

Newton Hamilton Camp Meeting August 8 to 20.

Excursion tickets to Newton Hamilton will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad August 6 to 20, inclusive, good to return until August 22, inclusive, from Harrisburg, Altoona, and intermediate stations, and from stations on the Tyrone Division at reduced fares.

The Kangaroo at Bay.

When pursued the kangaroo, if possible, directs his flight toward the river. If he reaches it he enters and, thanks to his great height, is able to go on foot to a depth where the dogs are obliged to swim. There he plants himself on his two hind legs and his tail, and, up to his shoulders in the water, he waits the attack of the dogs. With his forepaws he seizes by the head the first dog that approaches him, and, as he is more solidly balanced than his assailants, he holds the dog's nose under water as long as he can. Unless a second dog speedily comes to the rescue the first one is sure to be drowned. If a companion arrives and by his attacks on the kangaroo manages to set the captive free the half drowned brute is glad to regain the shore as quickly as possible. In this way a strong and courageous male kangaroo will hold his own against twenty or thirty dogs, drowning some and frightening others, and the hunter is obliged to intervene with a bullet.

Ants in The Household.

A prominent legislator recently wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa., saying "Please advise me how to get rid of red ants in the household. Everything we have tried has failed."

Professor Surface sent him the following information which will be valuable to many citizens:

"To get rid of red ants the best thing is to place some sweets that they can find, and get them to feed in numbers, then watch their path and trace them to their nest. Find this and pour into it an abundance of common kerosene oil or coal oil. As soon as this strikes the queen she is killed, and when the queen is killed the nest is destroyed, and the rest of them will perish in time.

"They can be killed by setting sponges with sweetened water where they will get them, and dropping these into boiling water several times per day. This is a slow process, but it will help very much, where the nest can not be located. It is, however, much more important to locate the nests and destroy them.

"If it is outside or where it can be reached by making a hole in the ground, you may be sure of destroying it with certainty by making a hole with a sharpened stick like a broom stick and pouring into this one-half teacupful, or more, of the liquid known as carbon bisulfide. Then close the hole with earth and spread over it a wet blanket to keep down the fumes. Keep fire away from these fumes.

"There are various substances such as powdered borax, and a mixture of powdered sugar, flour and plaster of Paris that are sometimes used for destroying pests in the household by placing them where they will feed upon them, but there is nothing equal to finding the nests and destroying the queens therein.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Penny-A-Word Column.

WASHING AT HOME—Mrs. Fannie Pendelton, Penn Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—White pine wood. Write or inquire of P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte, Pa.,

FOR SALE—Good rubber-tire top buggy; in first class condition; is almost new. Inquire of Dr. E. S. Dorworth, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Nice ten room house; about two acres; good small orchard; one-fourth mile from Howard. Address C. M. MUFFLY, Howard, Pa.

FOUND—A bunch of keys tied by a narrow strap was found on Howard Street. Owner may recover same by calling at this office, identifying property and paying for this notice.

GROCERY FOR SALE—An established grocery store in Bellefonte is for sale. Prospective purchasers who mean business may learn full particulars by inquiring at or communicating with "The Republican" office.

FOR SALE—Six good horses, range in weight from 1100 to 1400; good for all purposes; farm or team. Inquire of F. H. Clemson, Bell Telephone, Stormstown, Pa. Or D. B. Mattern Commercial Phone, Stormstown, Pa.

WANTED—A person in every community to take orders for "The Sinking of the Titanic and Great Sea Disasters." Liberal commission. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. Don't delay. Be first in the field, and you will reap the rich reward. Write today. Address Box 27, Spring Mills, Pa., Centre Co. Both 'Phones, Bell 29-2, Commercial2-3E.

Bellefonte Markets.

Corrected by the John Meese store.

Eggs, per dozen	.20
Butter, per pound	.25

Bellefonte Grain Market.

Corrected by Gamble, Gheen & Co.

Wheat, white or mixed	1.05
Wheat, red	1.10
Corn, shelled (per bu.)	.80
Corn, ears, (per bu.)	.80
Oats, (per bu.)	.60
Rye, (per bu.)	.70
Barley, (per bu.)	.60
Buckwheat, (per bu.)	.55

Pennsylvania R. R.

Personally-Conducted Excursions

TO

Niagara Falls

August 1, 15, 29. September 12, 26 October 10, 1912.

$7.10 Round-Trip from Bellefonte

SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, running via the

Picturesque Susquehanna Valley Route

Tickets good going on Special Train and connecting trains, and good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

Tours to Thousand Islands, July 18 August 15 and 29; Maritime Provinces July 24; Montreal, July 31; Adirondacks July, 31; Muskoka Lakes, August 1; Quebec August 7; Yellowstone Park, August 10; Great Lakes, September 12.

The County at a Glance.

Howard.

Mrs. Ira Johnson was a visitor in Bellefonte Tuesday.

A. M. Betz journeyed to the county seat Monday on business bent.

Dorothy Weber and Rebecca Lucas visited in Bellefonte on Saturday.

H. C. Holter and son Walter were Bellefonte business visitors on Monday.

Mrs. William Weber and Mrs. W. J. Kurtz were Lock Haven shoppers Tuesday.

Frank Williams left on Sunday for a visit with friends in Bellwood and Clearfield.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Neff, of Tyrone, were Sunday visitors at the Neff parental home.

A. B. Weirick and wife, of Altoona, were visitors Sunday with Mr. Weirick's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Candy, of Tyrone, were Sunday guests of Howard relatives.

The heating plant for the school building is now on the ground and will be installed soon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Crider were Bellefonte visitors Sunday at the home of Mrs. Crider's mother.

P. J. Kelly, one of the few remaining war veterans here, is on the sick list at his home in this township.

Miss Cora Lucas is spending a few days with friends in town and on Monday was a Bellefonte shopper.

Ex-Sheriff Robert Cooke and daughter attended the funeral of Charles Eckenroth at Bellefonte on Tuesday.

David Hall, with his daughters Anna and Harriet, of Unionville, drove to Howard on Sunday in Mr. Peters' auto and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Pletcher.

Postmaster W. F. Hall is having his residence and store room treated with a new coat of paint as evidence of prosperity and without fear of removal from office for political reasons.

Mrs. Sylvester Schenck and children, of Wilmerding, and Mrs. Schenck's sister, Mrs. , of St. Louis, are visiting relatives hereabouts and will remain until after the Schenck reunion.

Rev. E. F. Faust and family departed Monday for his new field of work at St. Clair, Pa., intending to visit several places enroute. During his stay in Howard Rev. Faust won the lasting friendship of many of our residents who were loth to see him depart.

The biennial reunion of the Schenck family will he held this year on Thursday, Aug. 29, and preparations are under way for the entertainment of the large assemblage of that well known connection which gathers on the ridge near where the original Schencks settled in the early history of Howard.

Workmen are now engaged in making a new piece of road between here and Mt. Eagle. A portion of the public road is taken by the new railroad and the company is rebuilding the township road for a considerable distance. The new roadway is a straight piece and is being built according to specifications of the State Highway Department and under the supervision of an inspector from the department.

William Wagner has a dog which might be secured cheaply by some one desiring a pet of the canine species. Recently his prized rabbit dog disappeared and he supposed it had been shot or poisoned. Later he learned that a stray dog had come to certain premises in Millheim and he telephoned a description to the man who held the dog. He said that tallied to the dog he held and it even came to him when called by name. Mr. Wagner agreed to pay him any damages and also express charges if he would forward the dog to him. On Monday "Tucky" received a box containing a dog, but little did he resemble his former hunting dog and he is willing to make a disposal of him.

Scotia.

Real pleasant weather we are having.

Another new store in town. We wish you good luck, Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Farber, of Pittsburg, are visiting at the home of William Farber.

Say Clair, did you miss that ground hog? Next time shoot before he goes into the hole.

Walter is so proud since the arrival of the new boy that he won't drink buttermilk with Billy F. Of course, Billy drinks his share just the same.

The champion bee man of Scotia is J. E. Pennington. Anybody desiring bees transferred from one hive to another will do well by communicating with J. E. For further information address Calvin Murtorff.

Quite an enjoyable time was had at the home of W. H. Ghener on the 22nd., the occasion being the forty-first birthday anniversary of Mrs. Ghener. A number of neighbors and other friends gathered to make merry and celebrate the happy event. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kellerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Murtorff, Mr. and Mrs. William Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Daywalt, Mrs. John Curry, Mrs. F. G. White, Mrs. B. H. Parsons, Mrs. W. D. Stine, Mrs. Thomas Stine, Mrs. John Haugh, John Lauffer, Mr. and Mrs. William Bottorff, Mrs. C. M. Young, Mrs. R. E. Cronemiller, Mrs. A. C. Markley, Mrs. William Farber, Mrs. J. E. Pennington, Mrs. Mary Weaver, Miss Mary Tomko, Miss Elsie Lauffer, Olie Lauffer, Harry Kellerman, George Kellerman, Esther Kellerman, Stella Williams, Eva Hassinger, Elsie Markley, William Daywalt, Daniel Coyler and Samuel Weaver.

Read "The Republican" one dollar a year.

Pine Grove Mills.

George A. Goss has a good job at State College.

Mr. and Mrs. John Osman spent Sunday in town.

George Meyers, of State College, was here on business on Monday.

J. H. Meyers and W. D. Port were Stone valley visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Neidigh were Stone valley visitors last week.

Mrs. Curtin Cronemiller, of Patton, was a Pine Hall visitor last week.

Col. D. F. Fortney, one of Bellefonte's legal lights, spent Sunday in town.

Samuel Koup, of Renovo, and son, Frank, are Boalsburg visitors this week.

J. W. Sunday spent the early part of the week among friends at Spruce Creek.

C. B. McCormick is on the road selling fertilizer, with four carloads ordered thus far.

Miss Olive Mitchell is having her barn roof painted. Smith & Bro. have the job.

Miss Winnie Fortney, of Tyrone, is visiting relatives down Penns valley this week.

J. Clayton Struble and wife spent Sunday at C. H. Struble's home at Fairbrook.

Last week David Johnsonbaugh sold his new home on College Avenue to Mr. Musser.

George Lutts, a prosperous farmer at Pine Hall, transacted business in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert Reitz and son, Henry, spent last week at the Devine home on Main Street.

Professor L. C. White came over from State College to greet old friends here on Saturday.

Mack Fry and wife and W. H. Glenn and wife spent Sunday at the J. F. Kimport home.

Wils Cumings, of the Fort, bought a drove of fresh cows and some stockers here last week.

Blair Ritner is in California seeing the big flowers bud and fairly falling over each other blooming.

Leslie Krebs came over from State College on his bike and spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. Oliver Giboney, of Saulsburg, with her son, Silas, was entertained at the St. Elmo on Sunday.

The hum of the steam thresher is heard in all directions. Wheat is yielding well and of good quality.

Theodore Boal is having several lime stacks installed on his farms adjoining the town that bears his name.

George Koch and family, of Boalsburg, were Sunday visitors at the Squire Keller home on Main Street.

Frank Hazel, of Bellefonte, was here on Monday putting in a new Twentieth Century spreader for J. B. Whitmer.

George E. Harper is agent for the Reist & Son grain and seed grader, a machine that every farmer should have.

Christ Miller, a prosperous farmer at Huntingdon Furnace, was a Branch visitor last week and mixed business with pleasure.

William Rockey and wife and Ralph, of Boalsburg, spent Tuesday in town. Mrs. Rockey made social calls, while Dr. Krebs repaired William's grinders.

Thomas D. Hughes, one of Altoona's business men, spent last week at and about Penna. Furnace, where he first saw the light of day fifty years ago.

Farmer John Johnson, who went to Altoona some months ago to have his eyes treated, was last week brought home by his mother and, unfortunately, with the loss of both eyes.

Rev. Mr. Spangler, of Yeagertown, will fill the pulpit in the Lutheran church this coming Sunday evening and will talk on foreign lands. He has traveled in many countries.

There was a family gathering at the Dannley mansion on Main Street on Sunday. John Dannley and wife, of Medina, Ohio, were guests of honor. Those from a distance were John Fortney and wife, Mrs. Mary Shugerts, Miss Lulu Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. George Fortney and Mrs. Samuel Moore.

Last Saturday was a gala day for the school teachers, some 400 of them coming over in a special from State College and taking the town by storm. A college hack followed them, loaded down with choice eatables and a double-header was needed to land the provision on the chosen spot among the pines of old Tussey.

William Cochel was eighty-three years old last Thursday and his hospitable home was filled to overflowing with friends who called to congratulate the old Civil war veteran. He was the recipient of numerous handsome and valuable gifts. A sumptous dinner was served and the day spent in relating reminiscences of early times, the old soldiers keeping things going by spinning yarns. Mr. Cochel is hale and hearty and remarkably sprightly for one of his years.

Blanchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Robb, of Beech Creek, are rejoicing over the arrival of a cute little daughter.

Simeon Mains, Pennsylvania Railroad agent at Beech Creek, last week moved into one side of the Clark farm house.

John B. Miller has sold his farm to Alexander Masden, who owns and resides upon the farm adjoining on the south. The consideration was $2500, it is said. Mr. Miller purchased the lot and premises occupied by Charles W. Hunter, the price being $1200. Mr. Miller will remain on his farm until October 1st and will retain all standing crops. The Hunters will remove to Williamsport in October.

Rev. Samuel J. McCracken, of South Carolina, has formally accepted the call extended him by the Blanchard and Howard Disciple churches, which are united in one charge. Announcement of this fact was made on Sunday last, at which time the pulpit was filled by Rev. M. C. Frick, of Mill Hall, assisted by Rev. Clarence Brady, of Rochester, N. Y., who is visiting here. Mr. McCracken's decision to come here was received with gratification by the members of his new congregation. He will occupy the pulpit of his new charge both morning and evening on Sunday, next.

An Emergency Remedy!

One that is liable to come in handy almost any day—Rexall Mentholine Balm is for soothing pain and relieving surface inflamation and irritation. It should be in the medicine closet of every house and in the grip of every traveler. We seldom hear of a remedy that can fill so many emergency needs—It is designed especially

FOR RELIEVING PAINS

It is cooling in effect and penetrating, helping to quiet the irritated nerves and restore comfort in cases of Neuralgia, Toothache Insect bites, Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever or irritation caused by Wind or Sun—Price 25 cents sold in this community only at our store.

GREEN'S PHCY. CO.

The Rexall Store

Limit on Railroad Passes.

The Harrisburg Star Independent says: "A big change in the future policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became known Monday morning when the heads of several departments of the traffic organization were informed by a special telegram that after August 1 a limitation would be placed upon the number of passes given to employes of the company.

"Whether or not the change will include the entire system of the company was not made known at the time, but it is certain that the new order will affect the divisions centering in this city and in all likelihood will extend over the lines east of Pittsburgh.

"The reason given for this radical change is said to be that so many of the employes and their families abused the privileges extended to them and that at times the passenger traffic was so congested that some limitation was necessary.

"So far as is known now, the order does not apply to the men who are in possession of the annual cards, but pertains only to men who have been given trip passes."

Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Bellefonte Hospital will be held at the Bellefonte Hospital on Tuesday, July 30th, 1912, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten members of the Board of Directors of the Bellefonte Hospital, to fill vacancies, as follows: One member whose term will expire in 1915 and nine members whose terms will expire in 1916; also to pass upon all matters that may properly come before the said meeting and particularly upon a proposed amendment to the Charter and By-Laws of the said corporation, by striking out from Article V of the said charter the words, "of whom at least five shall be members of the Centre County Medical Society," so that said Article as amended would read as follows:

"Article V.—The business and government of this corporation shall be directed by a board of fifteen members and the board of Managers shall annually elect from their number a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer."

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. E. FENLON,
Secretary.

Many Chidren are Sicky.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach troubles. Teething Disorders and Descroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c, Sample mailed FREE Address, Allen Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Water Motor For Sale.

A Backus Water Motor for sale at this office. Is 33 inches in diameter and is in first-class condition. Can be seen in operation at any time. Call or inquire at "The Republican" office, Bellefonte

THE CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT
OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of NEW YORK

Enables you to provide for your mother, wife, son or daughter with a fixed income which is as secure as a government bond and which will continue every year as long as he or she ma live, no matter if that be forty, fifty, or sixt ye ars

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS

AGENTS WANTED---Liberal contracts given to men who will devote all or part of their time writing life insurance. Assistance given in closing cases.

JOHN HUGHES BLACKMAN, Manager,
J. C. HUGHES, Assistant Manager.
Mears Building,
Scranton, Pa.

W. L. MALIN, District Manager,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Home Office, 34 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

Finding a Treasure

It Puts a Gentleman Into a Muddle

By ARTHUR LANGLEY

Wilkins was bored.

Throwing down a newspaper on the table of the reading room of his club, he arose from his chair, strolled out to the cigar stand, lit a cigarette, smoked for a few minutes, threw away the stump, walked to the club entrance and stood with his hands in his pockets, wondering what next he should do to kill time.

"Cab!"

A vehicle was wheeled from the line of cabs standing before the club to the curb opposite him, and he entered it, telling the jehu to drive him to the —— theater, where he intended to buy tickets for that evening's performance.

On the seat beside him lay a lady's hand bag. Wilkins took it up, looked at it, opened it and examined the contents with a view to discovering to whom it belonged. He found them as diversified as those in a boy's pocket, but there was only one article that gave him any hope of identifying the owner of the property, a brown paper parcel five or six inches long, two inches broad and an inch thick. Finding no address or other mark on it, he concluded it to be a shopping purchase and put it back in the bag. But, desiring to exhaust every means of finding a clew to the ownership, he took it out again and unrolled it. He found bills to the amount of $20,000.

His ennui left him instantly.

Not that he felt elated at making an accession to his fortune, for he had no idea of keeping his find, but that it was evident the money had been left inadvertently in the carriage by a woman and there would be something for him to do to trace her and return the money.

Moreover, there was a daintiness about the bag and its contents that caused him to fancy the owner was young. Then, again, a middle aged woman would not likely be so careless as to leave a small fortune in a cab, and an old one would be no more likely to be riding about with so much in her possession. At any rate, Wilkins would have it that the lady was young, and, having gone thus far, he fancied she must be attractive. She had doubtless been the last person to occupy the cab before him, and the driver could tell him about her. Wilkins put the bag and contents under his coat and when he left the cab asked the driver for information concerning his last fare.

Wilkins was informed that she was a young lady who had been taken in before a dry goods store and had been driven to a bank. She had come out of the bank and re-entered the carriage, ordering him to drive to another store, where she alighted, seeming to be ill. She had staggered into the store and disappeared. He had waited some time for her, but as she didn't reappear he gave up waiting for her and drove away.

On thinking the matter over Wilkins did not believe there would be much hunting involved in the case. The loss would be advertised, and all he needed to do was to watch the personal columns in the newspapers. This he did for a week, but not seeing the notice he expected he concluded that either the young lady had taken other means to recover her loss or had been ill or possibly might have died. He inquired at police headquarters if any such loss had been reported, but gained no clew in this way. He did not care to make known his find, for he knew that if he did there would be many claimants, and it would be difficult to head off some of the more ingenius ones.

The matter dragged along till Wilkins began to be troubled at holding so large an amount of some other person's money. Then one day he confided the matter to his friend Brodwell. Brodwell said that he had seen an advertisement of a large amount of money having been left in a cab, but just when he had seen the notice he couldn't remember, nor could he recollect the newspaper in which it had appeared.

Wilkins made a search through the newspapers issued since he had found the money, but they were so voluminous that he failed to find what he looked for. This was discouraging. He began to fear that his keeping the money would get him into trouble. Probably the matter had been put into the hands of detectives who might be on his track. He was inclined to turn the matter over to the police, but feared his reasons for keeping it secret would not be accepted. At any rate, he might suffer in the opinion of the public, who would know all about the affair.

Being an imaginative man, he permitted himself to brood over the situation. Instead of a romance he had caught a tartar. He began to wish the money was in the bottom of the sea. Indeed, he thought of putting it there. The bills were a burden to him. He didn't like to put them in the bank, for the deposit of such a sum might excite a suspicion that would lead to the fact getting out that he had a large sum in his possession which did not belong to him. That discovery might lead to very unpleasant consequences. He kept the money in his safe deposit box.

But even in so secret a place he did not feel easy. He was haunted by all sorts of fears. Supposing he should loose the key to her box and were arrested for keeping money that did not belong to him. In that case he would not be able to make restitution.

One day on taking a cab at his club he noticed that his driver was the man in whose vehicle he had made the find. Wilkins hastened to ask him if he had heard of or seen the young lady who had gone into a store and had not returned. He said that he had. She had caused inquiries to be made for him and finally found him. She had fainted in the store and remained unconscious for some time. He had been closely questioned by a man in her interest and was quite sure he had been shadowed by a detective. Asked whom he had driven next after the young lady, he could not remember.

Wilkins was all in a flutter at this information. He realized that he must take some action in the matter, but feared anything he might do would redound to his injury. When a man is rattled he usually goes wrong. Wilkins asked the cabman to give him the young lady's address, and when the man said he hadn't it Wilkins told him not to say anything about him in the matter for the present and handed him a ten dollar bill.

Wilkins as soon as he had taken this step saw that he had put himself in the position of having bribed the coachman to conceal his identity. He could not sleep at nights for thinking of what a frightful thing it would be should he be pounced upon by a detective and forced to confess that he had been keeping a large sum of money that did not belong to him. It was evident the loser of the money believed that it had fallen into the hands of some one who was intending to keep it and was taking measures to find that person.

All this was more than Wilkins had bargained for. He grew thin and haggard and began to fear that his appearance alone would incriminate him. What he desired was to know the address of the young lady that he might return the money anonymously, or if he could discover that she was of a kindly, sympathetic disposition he might go to her, confess that he had her money and beg her to believe his story and not expose him to an unmerciful world.

One day the coachman involved in the matter called for him at the club and said he had something to communicate. Wilkins went out with him to the sidewalk, where no one would hear what was said, and the cabman began:

"I've seen the young leddy again, sir, and she says the day I drove her she drew a large sum from the bank, and, bein' sick, when she got out of my cab left the money inside. She says the next fare I got must 'a' found it and is keepin' what don't belong to him. She's offered me $1,000 reward if I'll get her money for her."

Here was an additional complication. If Wilkins returned the money, ignoring the cabman, the fellow might make it hot for him. Wilkins by this time was in a condition of mind to see a term in the penitentiary staring him in the face. Instead of pulling himself together, returning the money openly and trusting to his ability to come out of the affair unscathed, he asked the man for the lady's address, promising to see that he got something by way of reward. But the cabmen by this time had come to believe there was a good deal in it and declined to give the address unless Wilkins would pay him out of the funds the reward the young lady had offered. When Wilkins demurred at this, the fellow threatened to report him as the man who was holding the money.

So Wilkins took the address, gave the man a thousand dollars and, taking the bag containing the bills just as he had found them, called on the young lady. Handing them to her, he waited till her delight had somewhat subsided, then gave her a graphic account of his finding the bag, his waiting to see her advertisement, his missing it when it appeared and, lastly, his having been drawn into the position of retaining funds that did not belong to him.

"I weighed," he said dolefully in conclusion, "when I found your bag 170 pounds. Look at me now. I can barely pull down 140."

"You poor man!" exclaimed the girl, repressing a smile.

Wilkins said nothing about the thousand dollars hush money he had paid the cabman. That was his own secret, and he did not propose to divulge.

"Of course," said the girl, "you are entitled to a reward, and I beg of you after all the trouble and worry you have had in the matter to accept at least the amount I offered the cabman. I assure you I would feel so much more comfortable at your receiving something."

A gentleman, a member of a swell club, to receive a reward for returning money found! Not he.

"Since the cabman," she went on, "has been instrumental in the return of my property I shall pay him the reward I offered him."

Wilkins, seeing that he must tell the rest of the story or the cabman would receive double pay, made a confidante of his hostess and a clean breast.

There was something so delightfully human in this end to the matter that she was touched beyond measure. She could not induce Wilkins to permit her to reimburse him, but in time he discovered that she had given him her heart, and it was not long before her hand and her fortune went with it.

"You never can tell," says Wilkins, "when you're getting a bargain. The thousand dollars I paid that cabman brought me two treasures—the one a wife, the other her estate."

Sweeney's Ghost

"Dead Men Tell No Tales"

By CLARISSA MACKIE

After three days and nights of battling with frenzied winds and wild gray seas the shabby little steamer Marygold fell upon the white reefs of Sugar island and pounded out her feeble life.

Early dawn found Captain Shaled Bains and his first mate digging a shallow trench in the snowy sand of the island's curving beach. Beside the trench there lay a dripping form roughly lashed to the Marygold's forward hatch.

The mate paused in his digging and flung aside the empty turtle shell that had served as a spade. He pulled out a knife, cut the lashings and hurriedly rolled the inert form into the shallow grave.

"'Twas Sweeney," he announced briefly to the captain, and the big fat man nodded carelessly.

"What's that stoff out there?" asked Bains, pointing a heavy forefinger.

"Broken spars and scraps of the waterlogged tubs you called lifeboats," growled the mate.

"You ought to be thankful, Peter. You ought to get down on your knees, man, because this is all the best luck you ever had." Bains' fishy eyes almost glowed with excitement.

"Thankful for what? Because the expedition has failed? We can never get to Sugar island now."

Bains smiled triumphantly. "We're on Sugar island this minute," he announced.

The mate stared. "No!" he yelled.

"Yes," assured the captain, drawing a water tight metal case from his pocket. "Just look at the map. All we got to do is to locate the palm under which the pearls are buried and wait until somebody comes and takes us off. We'll be rich, Peter, much richer than if the pearls had to be divided into eight parts. It's half and half now."

That evening they sat in the shelter of a huge rock and watched the moon rising out of a quiet bosomed ocean. Both were smoking furiously and saying little. It had been a hard day in many ways. They had found rather unpalatable shellfish and plenty of cocoanuts to eat and a trickling rill of sweet water. They had not found the pearls, although they had dug feverishly all around the roots of the giant palm.

"The map says under the biggest palm," insisted Captain Bains in response to Peter's skeptical mood.

"It wasn't there"— Peter was beginning when all at once he stopped short and pointed at something dark and shadowy that approached them out of the white beauty of the night.

"What's that?" he gasped.

"Ahoy, there!" piped a feeble voice from the shadow.

"Who is it?" boomed the deep voice of Bains.

"'Tis Sweeney," came from the nearing shadow.

The two men under the rock leaped forth and scrambled around to safety. Little thrills of superstitious horror chilled their blood.

"You lie!" quavered Peter Darrow. "Sweeney's dead."

"We buried him," chimed in Bains.

"Then I'm riz from th' deed and thankful go to be whin th' waves washed over me there I was tucked away as snug as ye plaze in a grave. 'Twas rayther premayture, I may say." And the words were mingled with Dennis Sweeney's unmistakable chuckle.

The two men conferred in grumbling tones.

"I'm thankful for th' warrum welcome extended to me, seein' I've returned from th' grave. It's been a long day to lay dryin' in th' sun wishin' for a bite or a sup." It was Sweeney's sarcasm that convinced his shipmates that he had indeed escaped death, but the greed of gain overcame any scruples they might otherwise have had.

"Sweeney's dead," insisted Peter Darrow obstinately, all the terror gone from his voice. "If you're his ghost you can keep to yourself. We don't want you around here!"

"No more we don't!" emphasized Bains roughly.

"Indade!" purred Sweeney's voice. "And might I ask if us three are th' only ones saved from th' poor Marygold?"

"Only two was saved—Captain Bains and me," returned Darrow significantly.

"How about me—don't I count?"

"You're dead!" Darrow's voice was final.

"'Twas a legal burial—I can swear to it," added Bains ponderously.

"Aye," said the voice of Sweeney, "yez can swear till yez black in th' face, yes blasphemin' ould pirate, but wurruds won't kill Dinnis Sweeney!" And the form of Sweeney receded down the beach, accompanied by very audible footsteps.

"You should have dug it deeper," complained Captain Bains querulously as he joined Darrow in a walk around to the opposite side of the island.

"How did I know he wasn't dead?" demanded Peter impatiently. Then in worried tones he went on: "I suppose he'll be watching us all the time. Mebbe he'll expect a share of the pearls."

"How is he to know we're on Sugar island?" queried Bains craftily. "He wouldn't suspect that we was wrecked on the very island we was bound for."

"Aye, and he better take care he don't suspect!" threatened Peter Darrow.

Several days passed in a fruitless search after the hidden treasure of pearls. They dug around the roots of all the largest palms.

There came one fair morning after two days of screaming hurricane weather, when Peter Darrow leaped high in the air and yelled with excitement.

"The palm tree! The big palm has blown over!" he announced to his companion. "Now we can get at the roots!"

Captain Bains turned a soiled and unkempt head toward his first mate. His eyes were bloodshot, and he was drowsy from lack of sleep. The wind had been merciless in its lashings. "I'll come after I've had these eggs," he grunted, eating ravenously of the turtle eggs they had captured the night before.

Peter waited impatiently until the big captain had finished his breakfast and joined him in the thick undergrowth of the jungle. They tore relentlessly through clinging vines and impeding vegetation until they reached the summit of the hill where the giant palm lay prostrate on the ground.

They flew at the tangle of upturned roots and tore madly at the loosened earth.

"Here!" screamed Darrow suddenly, and he brought forth a rusted tea canister.

Crazed by the nearness of the treasure they had come so far to seek, the two men fought over the possession of the canister until finally the lid came off in Bains' hand. Then they cooled off sufficiently to look within.

There in the bottom rolled two small pearls. That was all.

Their curses went up to the blue sky bending softly above them and smote roughly on the balmy air. Finally, breathless with rage, they faced each other.

"Somebody's been here first!" declared Bains.

"You mean this morning?" panted Darrow, hiding his one pearl in his pocket.

Bains nodded. "Since the palm blew over. Of course it was Sweeney."

"We haven't seen him but that once. We thought mebbe it was his ghost," objected Darrow.

"The grave is empty," said Bains. "I went and looked the next day."

"Then we'll find him." Peter Darrow arose and looked down at the strip of beach visible from the hilltop. "He must come out at night. I'll catch him if it takes twenty years, and then—"

"Then—eh?" leered Bains.

"He'll stay in his grave," muttered Darrow cruelly.

All that day they looked for Dennis Sweeney and found nothing save his footprints on the sand and a pile of cocoanut shells showing where he had eaten. All night long they hunted him relentlessly, growing more ugly as morning approached. They did not scan the thick tops of the palm trees where the younger man might have hidden securely from them, for Sweeney was agile as a monkey.

At that mysterious hour between gray dawn and actual daylight they came upon him standing at the water's edge, and there was something so dim and shadowy about his appearance that the two treasure seekers hesitated for a moment so that he turned and saw them.

Bains flourished the empty tea canister.

"You devil, you've found the pearls!" he shouted.

"Go away," said the voice of Dennis Sweeney. "I'm dead—dead as doornails. Yez have said so! Lave me rist in pace. Rimimber, dead men tell no tales!"

"Be careful, Sweeney," warned Peter Darrow, edging toward the second mate. "We're armed and if you don't give up those pearls you'll be dead and we'll get 'em anyway."

"I'm a ghost," said Sweeney, with regret, as he tumbled backward into the water and struck out skillfully, with a wary eye for sharks. "I'm a spook. Th' captain there will take oath to it. He said so."

Captain Bains let fly a volley of oaths as he joined Darrow at the water's edge.

Suddenly Dennis Sweeney emitted a frightful scream and disappeared beneath the surface of the water.

The two onlookers watched the bubbles rise to the surface with horror on their faces.

"Sharks!" muttered Bains hoarsely.

"My God!" groaned Darrow, momentarily unnerved by the unexpectedness of it.

With one accord they turned and hurried around to the other side of the island, where they remained for several hours before they ventured to return to the place where Dennis Sweeney had disappeared from their sight.

Carefully folded on the beach above high water mark was the red flannel shirt of Dennis Sweeney. On the shirt lay two large leaves, and in the middle of each leaf was a little heap of pearls, perhaps a third of what the tea canister had contained. Written in the hard white coral strand were straggling words.

"What does it say?" demanded Bains.

"'Take the next ship.'" read Darrow slowly. Then he turned and pointed to the opening in the coral reefs. There was a trail of black smoke and the black hull of an Australian liner bearing away from Sugar island. "It means he played a trick."

"The sly devil!" gasped Bains at last. "Here's more writing, Peter. Read it, man!"

Darrow bent over and obediently read the last message of Dennis Sweeney—"Dead men tell no tales."

Atlantic City
Cape May

Wildwood, Ocean City, Anglesea, Sea Isle City, Holly Beach, Avalon
Stone Harbor, NEW JERSEY

THURSDAYS, July 11, 25, August 8, 22

$6.00 Round Trip Via Delaware River Bridge
$5.75 Round Trip Via Market Street Wharf

FROM BELLEFONTE

THURSDAY TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS

STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT PHILADELPHIA

For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills or nearest Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Main Thing About
FIRE INSURANCE

Is carrying a sufficient amount to really protect your property for after a fire one can only accept the result.

Better see to it that you are fully insured and in a company celebrated for prompt payment of losses; a good reliable company the only kind represented by us.

Also represent The Preferred Accident Insurance company of New York, which issues $5,000 Travel Policy at $12.00 per year.

Harry E. Fenlon

Temple Court - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

Real Estate Bought and Sold,
RENTS COLLECTED.

Certainly You Want the
Best Insurance

You can get for the money. Then see

John F. Gray & Son

for Fire, Accident, Health, Steam Boiler, Employers Liability and Plate Glass Insurance.

OFFICE
Crider's Stone Bl'dg
High Street,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

YOUR DRUGGIST STOPS THAT ITCH

If you are suffering from Eczema, Psoriasis or any other kind of skin trouble, drop into our store for instant relief. We will guarantee you to stop that itch in two seconds.

A 25c trial bottle will prove it.

We have sold other remedies for skin troubles, but none that we could recommend more highly than the well known compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and a few other ingredients that have wrought such wonderful cures all over the country.

This compound, known as D. D. D. Prescription, will cool and heal the itchy, burning skin as nothing else can. Get a regular bottle and see—on our no-pay offer.

GREEN'S PHARMACY CO.

Good Things to Eat

will hold no joys for you if you have indigestion or any STOMACH, LIVER or KIDNEY trouble. You need not pay big doctor's bills, but if you suffer from any of these ailments just step into your nearest druggist and get a 50 cent bottle of SEVEN BARKS, the great household remedy, the finest tonic and blood purifier known. If your system is run down and you want to regain your youthful energy, SEVEN BARKS will accomplish it, make your food digest and give you new life. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Try it and enjoy your meals. Address LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

DREER'S SEEDS PLANTS BULBS

TO make your garden a success, you will find an invaluable guide in
Dreer's Garden Book
AN encyclopaedia on gardening, of 288 pages, 1000 splendid photo-reproductions, 4 color pages and 6 duotone plates. Full directions given for growing flowers, plants, bulbs, vegetables, lawn grass and farm seeds.
Call or Write Mailed Free
HENRY A. DREER
714 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

LAMP—200 hours of light for 1 cent. Makes and burns its own gas from kerosene oil, which is vaporized by a glass bulb burner. Scientific wonder of the world. Lamps used where people have electric lights. Makes it possible to sell to every household. Lamp made entirely of brass. Riches awaiting you. Rush $1.50. Complete lamp will be sent charges paid. We guarantee lamp as above stated or your money returned. Town county and state agents wanted. Lamp a whirlwind seller. Pat. U. S. A. foreign countries. NEW PROCESS MFG. Co., 2 Lamp Room, Salina, Kas.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Relieve feverishness, bad stomach, teething disorders, move and regulate the bowels and are a pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 22 years. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted LeRoy, N. Y.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

RHEUMATISM
PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY THE ENGLISH REMEDY
BLAIR'S PILLS
SAFE & EFFECTIVE. 50c & $1
DRUGGISTS.
OR 83 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FOLEY'S ORINO LAXATIVE
FOR STOMACH TROUBLE and CONSTIPATION

FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Farmers--Lime and Lime

Don't be a back number, make your ground produce. The use of LIME will do it. All successful farmers use

HYDRATE (H. O.) LIME.

We are the largest manufacturers of LIME in the State of Pennsylvania. Prompt shipment by any railroad.

Works at Bellefonte, Frankstown, Spring Meadows, Tyrone Forge, and Union Station.

American Lime & Stone Company.

Write for Literature on Lime. Office:—TYRONE, PA.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS

State Health Department Has Bulletin on Emergency Remedies.

The season is at hand when a low whistle and a mysterious raising of the first two fingers of the right hand will cause any small boy to glide stealthily around the corner and set forth in company with his bare-footed tempter for the nearest swimming hole.

"Oh the old swimmin' hole in the long, hazy days
When the hum-drum of school made so many run-a-ways,
How pleasant the journey down the old dusty lane
Where the tracks of our bare feet was all planted so plain
You could tell by the dents of the heel and the sole
There was lots of fun on hands in the old swimmin' hole."

The fashionable watering places may be well enough for the socially elect but the rivers and creeks must serve for the majority and the observant traveler can testify that the old swimming holes have not been deserted.

Of course every boy and girl should learn to swim and most of them do but sometimes the less skillful fall victims to their inexperience. Drowning accidents are all too common at this season of the year and there is scarcely a community in the State that does not have one or more to record during the summer season. Last year there were nearly 500 fatal accidents of this character throughout the State.

In the majority of cases, these occur in localities where it is difficult to obtain the prompt aid of a physician and every minute is of vital importance when a drowned man is to be resuscitated. Hence everybody should be familiar with the methods of reviving the drowned. They are comparitively simple and can readily be learned.

Dr. Dixon, Commissioner of Health, has issued a Bulletin setting forth clearly and concisely the methods of recovery and resuscitation in cases of drowning. It is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs. Everyone who loves to swim should obtain a copy of this valuable little pamphlet and add to his store of practical knowledge, the methods of reviving the drowned. It should find its way to every boat house, fishing and hunting camp in the State. A postal card addresse to the Commissioner of Health, Harrisburg, will bring a copy free of cost to anyone in Pennsylvania.

Beauty Must be Adorned.

That beauty, as such, is entitled to adornment as a matter of right, was the gist of a successful argument advanced in the Chicago Superior Court by Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, former Congressman from Washington and present Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

Mrs. Florence E. Kirkpatrick, formerly of Kansas City, was seeking a Court order for alimony of $500 a month from her husband, Walter E. Kirkpatrick. To this end Colonel Lewis advanced Mrs. Kirkpatrick's beauty as a reason for large alimony.

"When Kirkpatrick married," said Colonel Lewis, "he knew that his wife was reputed a beauty and had to be maintained accordingly, consistent with his income and social standing.

"Kirkpatrick ought to be compelled to continue to support his wife in the style to which she was accustomed, which included jewels, silks, an automobile and a beautiful home. Beauty unadorned soon becomes tiresome and uninteresting."

Judge W. E. Dever said he realized that to a certain extent luxuries became necessities in the case of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, but he denied her right to name the amount her husband should be compelled to pay. He entered an order allowing Mrs. Kirkpatrick the house of her residence, temporary alimony of $250 in cash, and also $150 a month received as rent for the Kirkpatrick home in Kansas City.

Read "The Republican" one dollar a year.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1912

Follow the Progress of the Campaign by Reading a Newspaper Which Fully Reports Everything.

Republicans Democrats Independents
—WILL FIND—

The New York Sun

"America's Most Dependable Newspaper" the best means of keeping in touch with all that's worth knowing during the Campaign. For many years THE NEW YORK SUN has exerted tremendous influence in developing the highest standards for National politics. Its efforts have been to serve the people, to uphold the traditions of representative government and to assist in the election of men best fitted to perform the duties of their offices.

THE NEW YORK SUN wants every one interested in the country's welfare to subscribe for it and become a regular reader during the 1912 Campaign. We ask that you interest your friends, for every right-thinking citizen will be enlightened and benefited by reading the political articles and reports which will be most complete in THE NEW YORK SUN.

A SPECIAL RATE

A Special Campaign rate of $2.50 for seven months is offered to readers of this newspaper. The regular subscription price is $6.00 per year.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Remember no other newspaper covers the campaign as thoroughly as THE NEW YORK SUN.

Send in your Subscription Now.
Address THE SUN
Circulation Department
Sun Building New York

Newsdealers—Send in an order for a regular supply. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms.

Another Lincoln President.

The suspicion that the most eminent practical moralist alive has been talking about Lincoln but acting like Lincoln's great adversary the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas nowhere finds easier confirmation than in his final utterance toward the transparent scheme by which the Hon. William Flinn proposes to retain his enlightened rule in Pennsylvania by no greater sacrifice than that of mere principle.

There is nothing new or original in this interesting undertaking. Precisely this plan was proposed in Pennsylvania fifty-two years ago when Abraham Lincoln was opposed by two Democratic candidates, Breckinridge and Douglas, and a third party, made up of Democrats in a large measure, had named Bell.

To defeat Lincoln the Douglas and Breckinridge factions in 1860 proposed that two electoral tickets having the same electors should be put in the field and that their votes in the electoral college should be cast for the candidate who received the larger vote in the election. This was the basis of an agreement that brought about a fusion on the State ticket in the October election in 1860.

After the State election and to enlist the support of the followers of Bell, the scheme was modified to an apportionment of the electors among the three candidates, and Douglas' share was nine. Had this plan succeeded in several States the election would have been thrown in the House of Representatives, but although it was tried in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey it failed wholly in the first two, which were decisively Republican, and it gained only three of New Jersey's seven electors.

The "fusion" Stephen A. Douglas denounced in words of moral indignation comparable with those Colonel Roosevelt used when his Flinnsylvania lieutenant first proposed this interesting reversion to older methods, but subsequently permitted it. This is but one more interesting evidence of the versatility of the Colonel in endeavoring to combine the methods of Douglas with the mantle of Lincoln.—New York Sun.

Large Cereal Crops.

Bradstreet's Report says: With the exception of corn, which still hangs in the balance, western cereal crop reports are very good, and a bumper oats and spring-wheat yields and a large winter-wheat crop are well-nigh assured. Best reports come from the spring-wheat northwest, where that crop is filling out satisfactorily; black rust damage is practically absent, and harvesting has begun in the lower parts of the belt. In ten days harvesting of spring wheat should be general; a close to record crop should be gathered. Reports from southern South Dakota are that a possible scarcity of binder twine is apprehended. Winter wheat west of the Missouri has furnished the surprise of the season, turning out much better than expected and more than offsetting the loss of soft wheat in the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers

Tentative estimates are of 400,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 300,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, a total yield of 700,000,000 bushels, which has been only twice exceeded in the country's history, and then in 1901 and 1906, when the yields were, respectively, 748,000,000 and 735,000,000 bushels.

Reports as to oats prospects and threshings point apparently to a bumper crop, the past high record in this respect being the crop of 1910, 1,186,000,000 bushels. Very heavy yields of oats are indicated in Illinois and Iowa, and the large oats yields in the eastern half of the grain belt will go far to repay those states for their loss in winter wheat.

Barley and spring-rye harvests are under way in the northwest, with record yields possible.

The corn-crop prospect is still undecided. Where moisture was plenty the crop, though irregular, promises well, but in the southwest and east of the Alleghenies need of rain, past or present, renders the outlook doubtful as yet.

Remarkable School Record.

A report received at the office of the State Board of Education at Harrisburg from the superintendent of a northern tier county has attracted more attention the last few days than anything else that has been in the mails of that branch of the State government and has drawn from Secretary J. George Becht a commendatory letter for the enterprise and energy shown by the head of the schools of a small county. The report indicates what a man can do and in view of the prevailing discussion about bettering rural schools is most interesting.

The school official is R. O. Welfling, superintendent of the schools of Potter county. He has charge of 138 schools and the enrollment of pupils is 2,400. Yet in spite of the fact that the county is mountainous and rugged and the schools widely separated and in districts where there is not a great deal of wealth and scanty means of communication these pupils raised $1,475 by means of school socials. In other words, in addition to getting their parents and friends to make the school a social center, which is quite an object these days, the pupils under Mr. Welfling raised nearly 75 cents apiece, and with the proceeds bought 154 pictures, or more than one for each school, and added 800 books to the libraries of the schools. Furthermore, they planted 133 trees on rural school grounds.

No matter what car you use, be sure of the best gasoline.

The three famous Waverly Gasolines—

76° — Special Motor

are best because they have no carbon deposits—the explosion is instantaneous, powerful, clean—the ignition is quick. No *"natural"* gasolines used in *Waverly.*

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO.
Independent Refiners PITTSBURG, PA.
Also makers of Waverly Special Auto Oil.
FREE 200 Page Book—Tells All About Oil.

An Indignant Compliment.

On one occasion when a change in the cast had been made at the Savoy theater Sir Arthur Sullivan, who happened to be dining at the Savoy hotel, slipped away for a few minutes from the table and went into the theater to the upper circle, there to hear and judge for himself the capabilities of the new artiste. As the play proceeded and a favorite song in the opera was taken the talented composer unconsciously commenced to hum the refrain as he desired it to be rendered. This considerably annoyed his next door neighbor, who abruptly remarked, "Excuse me, sir, if I mention the fact that I have paid my money to hear Sir Arthur Sullivan's charming opera as given by the company and not your confounded humming!" Sir Arthur returned to his dinner and related the incident with great gusto.

May Improve in Time.

The wife of a downtown merchant was horrified the other day when her six-year-old son was overheard to turn loose a succession of mixed words and slang phrases which would have done credit to a street gamin. That night when her husband came home she told him of the wonderful vocabulary which their only son and heir had acquired.

"Is it true that you have learned to swear?" the merchant asked his son. He was astonished when the youngster straightened up and said, "Yes, but I haven't learned to do it good yet."

It required several applications of the strap before the youngster knew that swearing was not an accomplishment.—Kansas City Journal.

An Arab in the Rain.

"Those who are not accustomed to rain are frightened by it," says a writer. "I once saw an Arab rained upon for the first time. He was abjectly terrified and demanded to have his passage paid from the country—Sicily—in which the dread phenomenon occurred. He had been conveyed from the Sahara, I think, by a European, whose servant he was, and he evidently thought his master was behaving abominably to him in permitting him to get wet. By the first steamer he returned to his native desert, abandoning excellent wages and shaking the raindrops furiously from his slippered feet."

The Bow and Arrow.

The first mention of the bow and arrow is found in the book of Genesis, where it is written that Ishmael, the son of Abraham, "dwelt in the wilderness and became an archer." "A bow shot," too, is mentioned as a measure of distance. In the sculptured slates found at Khorsabad and Nineveh representations of archers frequently occur, and the bow seems to have been a weapon in the Assyrian and Persian armies.

Sympathy.

Regular Customer—I shall want a large quantity of flowers from you next week for my daughter's coming out. Flower Woman—Yes, mum. You shall 'ave the very best for 'er, pore dear. Wot were she put in for?—London Punch.

One View of It.

Little Waldo—Papa, what is public spiritedness? Mr. Grumpman—It is that which prompts a man to try to mind everybody else's business before minding his own.—Satire.

Strong One Way.

Wife—My husband is not well. I'm afraid he'll give out. Wife's Mother—Well, he may give out. He certainly never gives in.—Town Topics.

Putting In Life.

Manager (to dramatist)—Your piece is not at all bad, but it rather lacks life. Dramatist—If that's all I can easily kill off two or three people in the third act.—Rire.

Permission.

Fond Mother—My son, did your father forbid you learning to smoke? Young America—No, ma. When I asked him if I might smoke, he said, "Not much!"

A Sensitive Conscience.

Carrie—Goodness, it's that horrid old bore, Wilkins. Tell him I have gone out. Belle—No, I won't tell a story, but I will say that you have not come back yet.

Where Does He Belong.

Edward Watson, 29 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighing 160 pounds, sandy complexion, sandy mustache, wearing straw hat, short light overcoat, no top coat or vest, salt and pepper trousers, and the uniform shirt of some asylum or sanitarium, is under arrest in Lewistown and the authorities would like to locate the man's friends. Watson is evidently insane on religious devotion as he carries many cards containing quotations from the Scriptures and becomes violent when crossed in a religious argument. He admits that he escaped from an asylum but insists that he was put there by his relatives without cause and that he is making his way to another institution in an adjacent state, but declines to say from whence he came or whither he is going.

The "Progressive" Party

is the individual, man or woman, who uses Foley Kidney Pills for backache rheumatism, weak back, and other kidney and bladder irregularities. Foley Kidney Pills are healing, strengthening, tonic, and quick to produce beneficial results. Contain no harmful drugs. Never sold in bulk. Put up in two sizes in sealed bottles. The genuine in a yellow package. C. M. Parrish.

Making A Good Start

Is half the race—in life as well as in any other competition.

Best start of all for the wage earner is the saving of ever so little from the weeks earnings. Next its depositing in this savings institution and getting the benefit of the 3 per cent interest we pay. Note besides that we pay interest on interests, as well as on principal, after money has been left with us 6 months.

Bellefonte Trust Company.
Allegheny Street, - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

The Farmer

These days not is not only a farmer but an up-to-date business man. Few of them are without bank accounts. They find it as necessary in their business as the merchant does in his. A checking account in a bank like this is more than a convenience: it is a necessity.

The First National Bank,
Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

Don't Forget

That our years of experience in the lumbering business from stump to building is an asset to you if you buy from us any kind of building material.

WE ARE SELLING AGENT FOR

PAROID ROOFING

which is the best we know of. Don't forget the name. There are other makes named to deceive the unwary buyer. We alone sell Paroid in Centre Co.

Something New. Hazelwood Flooring.

Ceiling, Wainscoating and Finish, ready to fill and oil. It is beautiful, valuable and durable at less cost than other and less durable wood. We also sell genuine

Red Cedar Shingles

from the Pacific Coast (Not the Michigan White Cedar.)

On same terms and conditions we will furnish building material as low or lower than the mail order houses and you will keep your money circulating at home where you may get some of it back again in course of business.

We have for sale cheap, a lot of used Machinery, Engines, etc. Also shop-soiled Sash Doors, Moulding, etc. Come or write before buying elsewhere.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,
Office, Yard and Mill at Lamb St. Bridge. Bellefonte, Pa.

Professional Cards.

Harry E. Fenlon,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Temple Court, Bellefonte, Pa.

A. A. Dale,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office East Hight St., first door above Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

H. C. Quigley,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Temple Court, South Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Harry Keller,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Temple Court, South Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Clement Dale,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office East High St., first door above Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

J. Thomas Mitchell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Temple Court, South Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa.

Gettig, Bower & Zerby
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Practice in all the courts, and collection promptly attended to. Office, Eagle Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Central R. R. of Penna. Train Schedule.

Leave,
Bellefonte for Mill Hall, 7:05 A. M., 2.20 and 6:45 P. M.
Leave,
Mill Hall for Bellefonte, 8:37 A. M., 3:56 and 8:35 P M.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 25th, 1909 trains will run as follows from the P. R. R. station.

TRAINS TO STATE COLLEGE.

	WESTWARD.	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M
Lv.	Bellefonte	‡ 6.30	‡ 10.15	‡ 2.00
	Coleville	6.35	10.20	2.07
	Morris	† 6.38	.....	† 2.12
	Stevens	† 6.43	.....	† 2.17
	Hunters Park	† 6.46	.....	† 2.21
	Fillmore	† 6.50	† 10.34	† 2.29
	Briarly	† 6.55	.....	† 2.33
	Waddles	7.00	10.45	2.35
	Krumrine	† 7.12	.....	† 2.50
	State College	7.25	11.10	3.30
	Strubles	† 7.27	.....	.....
	Bloomsdorf	† 7.31	.....	.....
	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	3.40

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. "f" Stop flag

TRAINS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

	EASTWARD	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	
Lv.	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	† 3.20
	Bloomsdorf	† 7.40	.....	.....
	Strubles	† 7.45	.....	3.30
	State College	8.00	11.50	† 5.03
	Krumrine	† 8.07	.....	† 5.00
	Waddles	8.20	12.10	† 5.25
	Briarly	† 8.24	.....	5.27
	Fillmore	† 8.28	12.18	† 5.36
	Hunters Park	† 8.31	.....	† 5.40
	Stevens	† 8.35	.....	† 5.40
	Morris	† 8.37	.....	† 5.40
	Coleville	8.40	12.30	† 5.50
A.	Bellefonte	8.50	12.50	† 6.00

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte to points east and west.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

STAMMERING CURED Book Free.
Lamb School, 1252 Franklin St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOLEY'S ORINO LAXATIVE
FOR STOMACH TROUBLE AND CONSTIPATION

To The Ladies!

Mrs. Bertha Rupp is having a Complete Line of Famous and Perfect Fitting, for all figures,

CORSETS

and will be glad to have the ladies call and be fitted.

Prices $1.00 and Upward

Mrs. Bertha Rupp
426 East College Avenue,
STATE COLLEGE, - PENNA.

Overseers Won Suit.

Poor Overseers Woods and Dubbs, of Rush township, were victorious in a suit brought against them by a man named Stonebraker, of Clover Run. He alleged neglect on the part of the overseers in providing for Mrs. Annie B. Stonebraker, a widowed daughter of the plaintiff. The overseers contended that the woman could obtain support and also medical treatment at the township home. At a hearing before Squire J. E. Hawkins last week the overseers were discharged and the costs, amounting to $12, placed on the plaintiff.

Here and There.

Millard Hartswick, who is employed near Pittsburg, visited over Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns H. Crider and children, Emily and May, are enjoying a visit to Atlantic City.

Misses Anna and Carrie Valentine, who have been abroad for several months, returned home on Tuesday.

All athletes who know "what is what" use "Rexall Oil." They use it after the game. You can get it at Green's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fisher and baby, of Unionville, visited over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Spangler.

Miss Olie Gehret, of Beaver Falls, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Gehret and other friends in Bellefonte.

Miss Marie Roder, who has been visiting for some time with Mrs. T. A. Shoemaker, will tomorrow go to Ebensburg.

Harry Martin, of Buffalo Run, on Tuesday departed for Olean, N. Y., where he expects to secure employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen S. Garman and Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Garman, of Tyrone, were Bellefonte visitors on Sunday.

Harris B. Heylman, who was called home by the sudden death of his mother last week, returned on Monday evening to Pittsburg.

Mrs. John Porter Lyon and her sister, Miss Grace Mitchell, entertained at cards on Monday afternoon at the Lyon home on West Curtin Street.

Miss Ethel Wetzel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wetzel, returned home on Friday of last week after an extended visit with friends in Northumberland.

There will be a Rummage Sale for the benefit of the Bellefonte hospital in October. Keep this in mind and prepare to help in any way at your command.

On Monday evening, last, Rev. C. W. Winey, pastor of the United Brethren church, delivered the graduating sermon to the teachers' training class at Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Mary Jacobs and daughter, Miss Robecca Jacobs, and Miss Olivia North, of Mifflin, arrived in Bellefonte on Monday and are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crider.

Mrs. I. Lintz, of Lock Haven, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Walter Cohn, on Spring Street. Mrs. George Shapiro, of DuBois, a sister of Mr. Cohen, is also a guest.

Mrs. Louis Friedman and little daughter, of New York, arrived in Bellefonte last Friday for their always enjoyable summer outing at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Holtz.

Boyd A. Musser, traction magnate and representative of the York Bridge Company, greeted old friends in town last Friday. The Mussers have closed their Scranton home for the summer and are located at Selinsgrove.

W. I. Fleming came up from Harrisburg on Saturday to spend Sunday here with Mrs. Fleming. Their son, M. Ward Fleming, who is practicing law in Philipsburg, also came over on Saturday for a one-day visit at the parental home.

Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Frum, of Pleasant Gap, are entertaining Mrs. Jessie S. Frum and Mrs. C. W. Frum, who arrived with their children on Friday of last week for an extended visit. Their husbands will follow in the near future.

Mrs. William Rees and little daughter, Margaret, and Miss Margaret Donnelly, of Patton, were this week visitors with the G. W. Rees family, departing yesterday for home. Today Mr. and Mrs. John Hatton and Mrs. Ruth Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, arrived in Bellefonte for a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Rees.

A Sunday evening wedding was solemnized at the Bellefonte United Brethren parsonage, the contracting parties being Clyde N. Ripka and Miss Pearl Hazel, both of Pleasant Gap. Rev. C. W. Winey officiated. The happy young couple are well and favorably known in their home community and have many friends who wish them good luck and prosperity.

Rev. A. W. Irvine, of Altoona, will preach a fifteen-minute gospel sermon next Sunday, at 3.30 P. M., sharp, on "A Troubled Sea and a Troubled Soul," Mark 4:35, and Mark 5:20, the Golden text, Psalm 46:1, in the Olive Branch chapel. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can accept it. Mr. Irvine will preach morning and evening, on Sunday next, in the Bellefonte Presbyterian chapel.

Mrs. Frank Kane, of Pittsburg, a former Centre Countian, is a guest of Mrs. S. A. Satterfield. On Tuesday Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Satterfield went up Buffalo Run for a little visit with Mrs. Dempster Meek. Mrs. Kane will remain at the Meek home for probably a week and then visit in Bellefonte for some time. She is a daughter of Mrs. Libbie Ebberts, daughter of the late Benner Waddle, who was one of the well known Centre County family of that name.

Several Bellefonte ladies have recently suffered bad falls. First, Mrs. E. S. Dorworth tripped and fell down a stairway at her home in East High Street and was pretty badly bruised. Several days later Miss Eulotia Armor, who is in her 85th year, had a very hard fall while in the yard of her home in East Linn Street. Fortunately no bones were broken but she was painfully bruised. Mrs. Joseph Ceader was another victim of a fall down a stairway at her home in Allegheny Street. She was so severely bruised that she was compelled to remain in bed and under the care of a physician for several days. Mrs. J. L. Spangler also had a bad fall down a stairway at her home, just next door to the Ceaders. She was so fortunate as to escape with a few bruises.

The paved sections of Allegheny and Bishop Streets, and a part of Linn Street, which were several weeks ago oiled to allay the dust were on Saturday night treated to another application of oil. The extreme western end of Linn Street was also oiled. A special kind of oil is necessary on these streets, which are paved with crushed lime stone and asphaltum The improvement in the general condition of the streets following the first application of oil was so marked as to evoke favorable comment by all having occasion to use them. The oil seems to not only allay the dust but also toughen the surface of the streets. The oil is provided by citizens and the cost of applying it is paid by the borough.

A talcum for dainty people is "Violet Dulce." You can find it only at Green's.

Mrs. John M. Fisher returned home on Saturday after a brief visit with friends in Pittsburg.

John Q. Miles, former County Treasurer, was greeting his old cronies in town between trains on Tuesday.

Squire Vinton J. Beckwith, of Port Matilda, was a business visitor in town between trains on Monday.

Miss Winifred Gates is enjoying a very delightful vacation with friends in Tyrone and Warriors Mark.

Mrs. Walter Fulton and son, Joseph, of this place, are spending this week with Mrs. John A. Daley, at Romola.

Mrs. W. T. Hoover and daughter, Sadie, of Port Matilda, are visiting at the M. I. Woodring home, in Philipsburg.

J. Norman Sherer, of Harrisburg, was in Bellefonte on Friday on business connected with the Bellefonte and Nittany furnaces.

Miss Alice Jenkins, who visited for a week or ten days with Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Dorworth, returned home on Monday afternoon.

Ex-Sheriff Robert Cook, of Howard, was in Bellefonte on Tuesday in attendance upon the funeral of the late Charles Eckenroth.

Grant Hoover, one of Williamsport's leading insurance men, was greeting his numerous friends in and about Bellefonte this week.

Paul Wetzel, of Rochester, N. Y., is enjoying his vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Wetzel, on East Linn Street.

Mrs. Patsy Stewart and her granddaughter, Margaret Stewart, yesterday motored to Philipsburg, where they will visit with friends for a few days.

Miss Hannah Joyce, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and Mrs. William Thomas and son, of Tyrone, are guests at the Isaac Thomas home, on Thomas Street.

The ladies of the United Brethren church will hold a social and sale on Saturday evening, August 3, in their room adjoining the church. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Bruce Burlingame, who visited in Bellefonte with Miss Helen Valentine, and also at Curtin with Miss Katherine Curtin, returned yesterday to her home in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. Jennie Vaughn, of Bellefonte, is this week visiting with friends in Petersburg, going there from Philipsburg, where she last week was the guest of her nephew, W. F. Carolus.

A jolly group of Bellefonte young ladies departed yesterday for a three weeks outing at Ocean Grove and Philadelphia. The party comprised Misses Emma Waite, Mary Hill, Sarah Caldwell, Ella Gates, Fannie Hutchinson, Anne Confer and Mary Strunk.

Miss Margaret Cook, an instructor at Wellesley College, and her sister, Mrs. John Hinman Gibson, with the latter's little daughter, of Rutherford, New Jersey, arrived in Bellefonte today for an indefinite visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cook on West Linn Street.

Rev. W. K. Foster, of Jenkintown, preached to the Bellefonte Presbyterian congregation on Sunday, last. Mr. Foster is a former Centre County boy. As a youngster he resided in Potter township and was a schoolmate of Prothonotary D. R. Foreman. In later years he was a student at the Bellefonte Academy.

J. Edward Decker, who has been ill for the last six or seven weeks, has pretty well recovered and today he resumed his clerical duties at the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station office in Bellefonte. Ed lost quite a few pounds while in bed, but he expects to soon make up for this and perhaps a little bit more.

A Bellefonte business man on Tuesday afternoon or evening had the misfortune to lose a scarf pin with a pearl centre surrounded by diamonds. The pin is valued because it had been in the owner's possession for many years, and if the finder will kindly return the same to "The Republican" office there will be paid a suitable reward.

C. M. Muffly, one of Howard's substantial citizens, was a business visitor in town yesterday and before returning home was a caller at "The Republican" office. Like most men on the other side of the political fence, Mr. Muffly considers this about the best year imaginable to stand back and laugh at the Republicans and their troubles.

Charles A. Lukenbach this week resigned his position at the First National Bank and on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Lukenbach, he will depart for Detroit, Michigan. He has accepted a position in the National Bank of Commerce, in Detroit, and will make his home in that city in the future. The vacancy in the First National Bank here will likely be filled by the Board of Directors at their meeting to be held on Monday, next.

Professor C. L. Gramley, Republican nominee for the Legislature, greeted his many friends in Bellefonte yesterday. It had been Professor Gramley's intention to spend several days in town, but when he got off the train he was summoned to the telephone to learn that his stepmother, at Rebersburg, was unconscious and very near to the border line. Being in her 79th year but little hope is entertained for her recovery.

Contractor R. B. Taylor was home one day last week from his State highway job at Claysville, Washington County. He was nursing a very sore foot, the result of his stepping onto a nail. For a time it was feared that blood poisoning might develop, but this danger was quickly overcome. J. Mitchell Cunningham, who is also on the highway job, secured a horse and buggy and drove Mr. Taylor to the office of the nearest physician, where the injured foot was dressed.

Chief Engineer of the penitentiary and Mrs. James Herron on Monday evening entertained at their home on the penitentiary site. The following guests were present: Mrs. Imhson, of Pittsburg; I. J. Dreese and the Misses Helene and Miriam Dreese, of Lemont; Miss Maude Ard, of Philadelphia; Misses Sara, Mae and Louise Francies, daughters of Warden and Mrs. John Francies; Dr. G. P. Ard, of Spring City, and Messrs Tener, McAfee, Sankey and Jamison, of the engineering staff. Following an excellent musical program a buffet supper was served.

Don't throw away your straw hat because it is soiled. Rexall Straw Hat Cleaner will make it look like new. Costs 10c at Green's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Williams, of Unionville, were in attendance upon the funeral of the late Charles Eckenroth on Tuesday. Mrs. Williams was a niece of Mr. Eckenroth.

The Bellefonte baseball club last Friday defeated Tyrone, 6—2. The local boys put up a good game and demonstrated that they will develop into a fast aggregation with proper encouragement. Sentiment is crystalizing in favor of raising a small fund by popular subscription to defray expenses of visiting teams. It is believed that by guaranteeing a strictly home-talent team and also not to have any deficit at the end of the season, that enough money can be raised to make possible, say one game a week on the home grounds during the next seven or eight weeks.

A Torrent of Words.

One day last week William Winton, son of Harry Winton, the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania conductor, was bitten by a dog owned by Joseph Zelisin, a foreigner employed by T. A. Shoemaker. Zelisin made his home with his wife and several children in the camp car at the Nittany furnace, where the Shoemaker crew operated a steam shovel in removing cinder. Whether the dog was at all times vicious or only became so when aggravated is a point on which reports conflict. Nevertheless, the dog attacked young Winton, who was fishing near the furnace, and inflicted several ugly wounds in one arm and one leg.

On Saturday a warrant was issued for Zelisin. Constable William Irvin, of Spring township was notified to shoot the dog. Zelisin, fearing trouble, departed on Sunday for Philadelphia. Early Monday morning Mrs. Zelisin and her children appeared at the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station. Their household goods were on hand and entered for shipment by express to Philadelphia. The dog, which had caused all the trouble, was also on hand, having been crated ready for shipment with the household goods. The local police notified the Adams Express company agent not to accept the dog for shipment, and Mrs. Zelisin, readily grasping the situation, let forth a flood of oratory the like of which was never before heard on High Street. She was long on both words and gestures. Her remarks were directed to Policemen Dukeman and Beezer. The fury of the enraged woman seemed to know no bounds. She snapped her fingers in the faces of the policemen, she stamped her feet and she waved her arms. From denunciation she turned to ridicule and from ridicule to pleading.

When the woman saw W. S. Coxes dray pull up alongside the railroad platform the scene at once became cyclonic. In her own language and also in broken English she told the policemen and any others who cared to know where they could get off. The only comment by the policemen was that they were there to see that the dog was not shipped out of town. Several persons seized the crate and with the woman wildly protesting the dog was loaded upon the waiting dray. Suggesting that possibly she was only giving an exhibition of clever acting, the woman quickly subsided when the dray, with the dog on board, moved up High Street. When the Lock Haven train rolled into the station the woman bundled her children into a coach, took a seat with them and the next instant was seen to be laughing and chatting as if nothing had happened. Constable Irvin came to Bellefonte on Monday afternoon and shot the dog. The animal's head was shipped to Harrisburg for examination to determine whether the dog was affected with rabies.

Charles Eckenroth Dead.

Charles Eckenroth, one of Centre County's old Civil war soldiers and a member of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., died at his late home on Howard Street at 9.45 o'clock last Friday night. His death followed an illness of a number of weeks and was due to a general breaking down of the system. Funeral services were held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the late home, conducted by Rev. F. W. Barry, of Centre Hall, assisted by Rev. Mr. Traub, at present filling the pulpit of the Bellefonte Lutheran church. The services were under the auspices of Gregg Post. Interment was made in the Union cemetery.

Deceased was born near Oak Hall, February 22, 1837. For many years he made his home in Bellefonte. Of a modest, retiring disposition, he made many warm friends who keenly regretted to learn of his passing away. Mr. Eckenroth was a member of the Lutheran church and he endeavored to lead a consistent, christian life. He served during the Civil war as a member of Company H, Seventh regiment, Penna. Vols., and later as a member of Company G, Forty-ninth regiment. His engagements included Williamsburg and the Peninsular campaign. He was a survivor of the strife at Gettysburg.

Surviving are a widow and these children: E. J. Eckenroth, Frank Eckenroth and Mrs. Wilson Baird, the last named residing at State College. These sisters and brothers also survive: Mrs. Edward Osmer and Mrs. James Miller, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Joseph Tressler, of Pleasant Gap; Thomas Eckenroth, of Unionville, and James Edward Eckenroth, of Pleasant Gap.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

SOME RARE BARGAINS IN SUITS AWAIT YOU HERE

Every Suit and Pair Trousers in the Store at Reduced Prices.

Our Semi Annual Clearance is on in full swing giving you an opportunity to provide yourself with Fashions Newest Clothes greatly underpriced--

You see Sales & Sales advertised

The true reductions--the real bargains await you here

Sim, The Clothier

Correct Dress for Men, Bellefonte, Pa.

You Have Waited For This Sale; Its a Sale worth waiting for.

Men patronize our sales at this time for varied reasons. One man waits for it to get the suit he wants at less prices, another to get a better Suit than he would care to afford at regular prices, and still another because he doesn't feel that he should miss the opportunity to complete his wardrobe with clothes of such high quality at such low prices.

$10 Suits now	$ 6.50
$12 Suits now	7.50
$15 Suits now	10.50
$18 Suits now	12.50
$20 Suits now	14.50
$22 Suits now	15.50
$25 Suits now	18.50
$30 Suits now	19.50

Montgomery & Co.